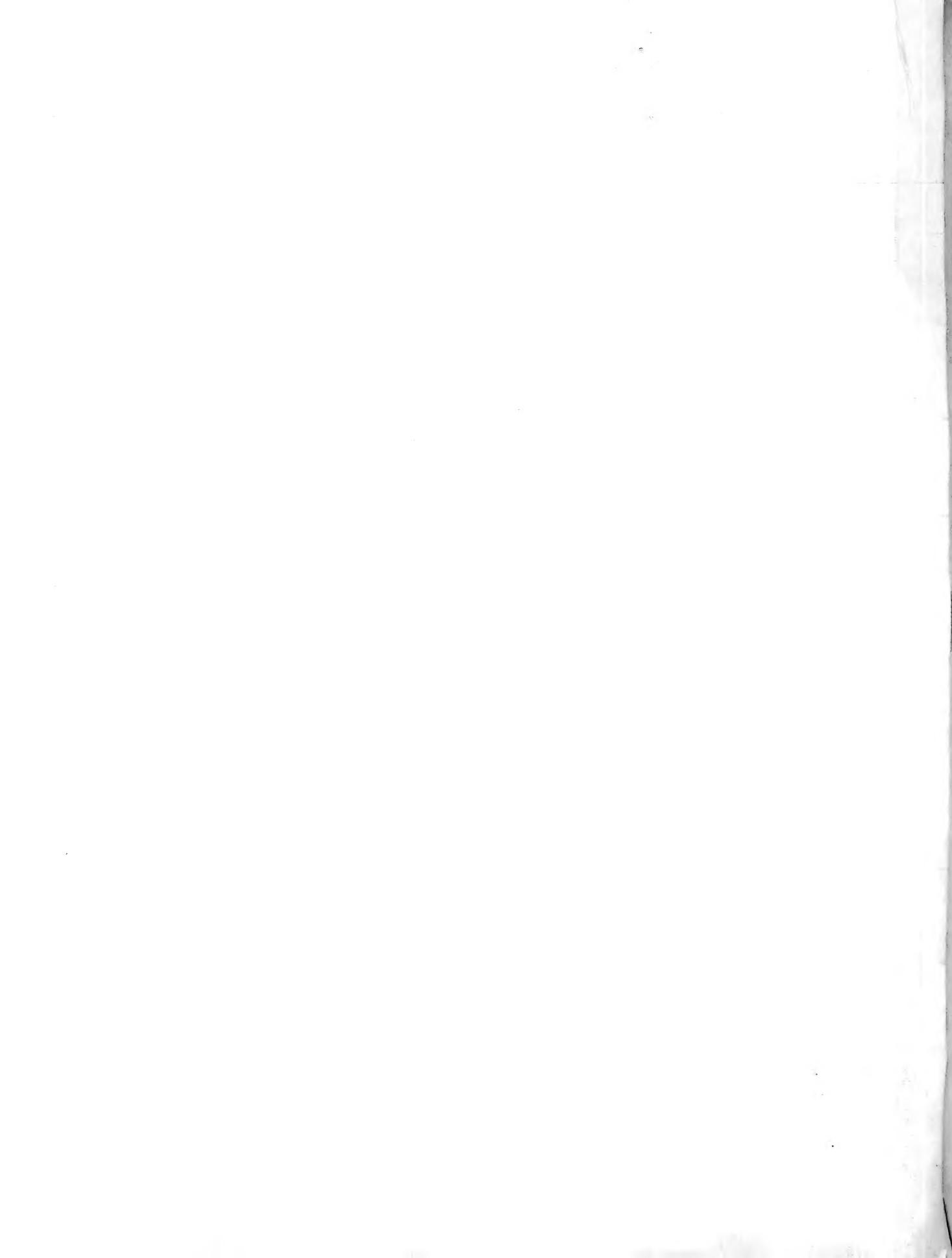


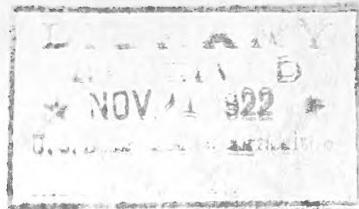
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OFFICE OF FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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Proof Sheets of Descriptive Labels
which will be attached to
Foreign Plant Introductions
Distributed during 1912-1913.

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The following pages are made up from the electrotypes used in the preparation of the labels distributed with all plants from the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

The information on these labels consists of the Plant Introduction number, under which the plants are known at all times, of the scientific name and a common name, when one has been adopted for this country, and a brief description of the plant with its uses and where possible at this time a suggestion of the general region to which the plant is likely to be adapted.

In some instances but few plants of the number given on the label may be available for distribution but, in such cases plants of the same species and variety under another introduction number will be substituted whenever this is deemed advisable.

Requests for material for trial should be made promptly, and with both name and number correctly and legibly given.

If the applicant is not already on our list of correspondents, full information as to his or her facilities for properly caring for and experimenting with the plants requested should be supplied.

The labels are made of celluloid, covered on both sides with fine linen and if kept from contact with the soil they will remain in good condition for several years. If buried in the soil they become brittle.



27810. **ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS.** Okra. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus, Russia. A native Caucasian variety of okra, said to be of good quality. To be tested under irrigation in the hot-summered, arid and semiarid sections of the United States.

18580. **ABELMOSCHUS MANIHOT.** From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Peking. A perennial with very large bright yellow flowers.

26304. **ACACIA LONGIFOLIA PHYLLO.** Blue-leaved wattle. A tall yellow-flowering Australian shrub introduced from Tunis. Presented by Mr. L. Guillochon, Jardin d'Essais de Tunis.

18475. **ABROMA AUGUSTA.** Anabo. From Mr. W. L. Lyon, horticulturist, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila, P. I. A perennial shrub producing the Anabo bast fiber. In India yields three crops a year and is said to be more easily cultivated than jute or Indian hemp. Used chiefly for cordage by the natives.

29419. **ACANTHORHIZA VARCZEVITZII.** From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Presented by Mr. A. A. Pereira da Fonseca. A Central American palm of magnificent appearance suitable for greenhouse cultivation. From its fiber are made brushes, cordage, etc.

ACANTHOSICYOS HORRIDA.

"Narras," from West Africa.

Thorny plant remarkable for its sandbinding character. The Hottentots are inordinately fond of the sweetish flesh of the squash-like fruits, which contain a very acrid, irritating principle. The nutritious seeds are palatable and have been used by Europeans as a substitute for almonds.

22618. ALBIZZIA SP. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Pangshan, Chihli, China. A small ornamental tree, with finely pinnate leaves and flowers with pale pink stamens. Resembles the yellow locust somewhat when old. Larger leaved than *Albizia julibrissin*.

27580. AGATI GRANDIFLORA, from Botanic Gardens, Poona, India. Small, short-lived tropical tree of rapid growth with delicate pinnate leaves and large papilionaceous flowers produced in great abundance. The young leaves, flowers and tender pods are chopped, boiled and used in a great variety of native dishes, especially curries. Can be grown throughout South.

ALEURITES FORDII. Tung Oil or Wood Oil tree of the Yangtse Valley, China. The large seeds borne in fruits the size of small apples yield 28 percent. of one of the best drying oils known. Large importations made into America. Deciduous tree with white flowers. Stands frost. Seven year old tree near Tallahassee, Fla., bore one bushel of fruit. Seed not edible.

25783. ALBIZZIA MOLUCCANA, from Dr. M. Treub, Buitenzorg, Java. A large leguminous tree, native of the Molucca Islands and widely distributed through insular and continental India. Appears to be well adapted to avenue planting in Southern California and Florida because of its delicate feathery foliage and ornamental flowers produced in small globular heads.

28597. ALEURITES MOLUCCANA, "Candle Nut." From Wm. S. Lyon, Manila. Tall tree yielding a commercial oil of quick drying properties. Forms an attractive shade tree in warm and well protected localities. Where the seeds are not used for the extraction of oil, the half-ripe kernels are considered very palatable when roasted.

27577. AMBELANIA TENUIFLORA. Pepino do matto from Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer. A Brazilian tree having an oily edible fruit about five to six inches long, the shape of a cucumber. The white flesh when crushed to a paste is edible, having about 80 per cent of oil. The bark yields a latex used in medicine.

29216 & 29217. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS,

Almond.
From Frank Meyer, Kokand, Russian Turkestan.

Small, soft-shelled variety cultivated in a semi-arid climate with long, hot summers and moderately cold winters, on decidedly alkaline soils. For this reason, and for their probably greater hardness, they may prove superior to the almonds introduced from Southern Europe.

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS,

Jordan Almond.

An important commercial variety of almond, of finest quality, annually imported from Spain in large quantities and used extensively in the manufacture of the best grades of confectionery. On California rich soils the nuts produced are coarser than on thin, light soils of Spanish Sierras.

30403. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS.

Almond. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Yarkand, Chinese Turkestan. A hard-shelled variety of almond imported from Northern India and sold in the bazaar there. May be of value as a stock.

AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA.

From Frank Meyer, Tientsin, China.

Important wild dryland peach used commonly as stock for stone fruits in China. Resists severe droughts and is not affected by quite alkaline soils. Strong vigorous grower. As hardy as the Chihli peach in Central Iowa, and especially early stock in California.

29213. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS,
"Astachan badam" almond. From Frank Meyer, Kokand, Russian Turk-

estan.

A large, thin-shelled variety of almond, cultivated in a semi-arid climate, with long, hot summers and moderate, very cold winters, on decidedly alkaline soils. For this reason, and their probably greater hardiness, they may prove superior to almonds introduced from Southern Europe.

22989. AMYGDALUS PER.
SICA. Peach. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu, China. A flowering peach much used for house and shop decoration during the Chinese New Year. Grafted on *Amygdales davidiaca*.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE,

Cashew Nut.

Medium-sized, evergreen tree producing kidney-shaped nuts one inch long, which are delicious when roasted, and command a high price in the European markets. The fleshy receptacle contains a juicy, slightly aromatic fruit, eaten raw, or preserved; also an ingredient for a refreshing, pleasant drink.

18235. AMYGDALUS PER.
SICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, Quetta, British India. "Quetta." Coming from an altitude of 6,000 feet where temperatures range from 100° F. to below zero. Fruit of good size and quality.

ANNONA CHERIMOLA.

Cherimoya.

Medium-sized shrub or dwarf tree, with evergreen foliage and small yellowish flowers. Fruits roundish, conical or heart-shaped, 3 to 6 inches in diameter with pleasantly flavored, sweetish pulp of the consistency of ice-cream with black seeds irregularly imbedded in it.

30742. ANACARDIUM EXCELSUM.
A low-growing tree, presenting a peculiar dwarfed and stunted appearance; with evergreen coriaceous leaves. Occurs wild in grove-like clumps on dry plateaus of Panama and Costa Rica.

ANNONA GLABRA,

Pond Apple.

Soft-wooded, semi-deciduous tree of rapid growth, occurring as a shrub on the edge of ponds in South Florida, but occasionally forming a tree 45 feet high. The obliquely rounded fruits, of medium size, contain a soft, salmon-colored pulp of peculiar flavor which few consider palatable. Forms an excellent stock for the majority of the cultivated species of annona.

ANNONA MONTANA.

A beautiful West Indian tree 30 feet high found growing on the banks of streams and ponds. The fruit is more rounded in shape than the cultivated, and although acid in taste, can be eaten. May be useful as a stock for the cultivated anonas.

ANNONA SQUAMOSA,

Sugar Apple.

Indigenous to the Malay Islands, but now cultivated throughout the tropics and subtropics. Superior varieties are readily propagated by budding on seedlings of the same species or on *A. glabra*. The roundish fruits, about 4 inches in diameter, contain a soft granular pulp of pleasant, sweet flavor, enclosing numerous seeds.

32302. ANNONA MURICATA.

Soursop from Camaguey, Cuba. Presented by Mr. Roberto L. Luaces. A small tree with heart-shaped fruit 6 to 9 inches in circumference, with fresh agreeable sub-acid pulp. May be valuable as stock for better quality anonas.

32322. ANNONA SP.

Presented by Mr. Carlos Werckle, San Jose, Costa Rica.

ARALIA CORDATA. UDO.
A Japanese vegetable suitable for wide cultivation for its blanched, edible shoots. Plant 3 to $\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart. Plants grow bushy and yield edible shoots for nine years. To blanch shoots mound with earth or cover with closed drain tile in early spring. To cook, peel, slice into ice water and serve with French dressing, or stew and serve like asparagus.

19113. ARISTOTELIA MACQUI.
From Mr. Teodoro Finger, Coronel, Chile. Spanish name "Maqui." A beautiful evergreen bush or tree producing small, reddish-black fruits of the size of a pepper with a sweet-acid taste. The juice of this fruit is used for coloring wine, and is exported in large quantities to Europe, Argentina, and Peru.

28369. BAMBOOS ARUNDINACEA,
Bamboo. From A. T. Gage, Sibpur, Calcutta, India.

Rapid-growing bamboo, 50 to 60 feet high, with stout stems and thick, plume-like foliage. The plants form large clumps and are therefore readily kept in check. For ornamental planting and wind breaks.

30224. ASTRONIUM URUN-
DEUVA. Urunday from Villa Encarnacion, Paraguay. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead. An unusually valuable Paraguayan timber tree, the wood of which often lasts for more than a half century in the soil. Grows to a height of 50 feet and a diameter of a foot in 10 years. Wood is colored like mahogany and is fine for veneer, furniture, etc.

ATALANTIA GLAUCA,
Australian Desert Lime. Drought resistant, evergreen shrub or small tree, with small, leathery leaves and irregularly formed fruits about 1-2 inch in diameter, with sweetish, edible peel. The fruits are preserved or the acid juice used for making an agreeable, refreshing drink. Probably the hardiest of all evergreen citrus fruits.

20974. BARLERIA FLAVA, from W. S. Lyon, Mindoro, Philippine Islands.
A dwarf shrub belonging to the order Acanthaceae. This species produces small yellow flowers arranged in terminal spikes, and flowers very abundantly over a period of six months. In its native habitat the shrub succeeds well in shallow, rocky soil at sea level where exposed to nearly continuous drought from January to May.

27159. BAUHINIA MONAN-
DRA. (?) From Portuguese Timor, Dutch East Indies. A beautiful flow-
ering ornamental shrub. Adapted to California, Gulf States, Porto Rico, etc. Presented by Mr. Q. W. Barrett, Director of Agriculture, Lourenco Mar-
quez, Portuguese East Africa.

29318. BELOU MARMELLOS.

From Wm. Lyon, Philippine Islands. Small, spiny, evergreen tree, of slow growth, with trifoliate leaves and round or oblong fruits, 3 inches in diameter, with hard, astringent rind and richly flavored pulp. Eat raw and used for making marmalade or refreshing, mildly laxative drinks.

29247. BERBERIS SP. Bar-

berry. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from near Kan-Shugan, Chinese Turkestan. A very spiny bar-
berry having dentate, somewhat un-
dulate leaves and bearing racemes of
coral-red berries. Suitable for hedges
and ornamental purposes in the cool,
semiarid regions of the United States.

28718. BERBERIS FRE-

MONTII. Barberry. From Mr. J. J. Thornber, botanist, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. Native barberry of northern Arizona. A very drought-resistant species, promising as an ornamental. Has coriaceous, spiny glaucous leaves and rather dry red fruits.

31287. BERBERIS SP. Bar-

berry. A barberry found along the Tekez River, Chinese Turkestan, on sandy slightly moist places. Grows from 6 to 10 feet tall and becomes very dense. Leaves entire, somewhat leathery; berries in racemes, small and of red color. Possibly of value as an ornamental garden and park shrub.
(Frank N. Meyer.)

25569. BERBERIS WILL-

SONAE. Barberry. From Newy Ireland. A low growing Chinese ornamental shrub with narrower foliage and more compact habit than *Berberis thunbergii*.

21308. BOLUSANTHUS SPECIOSUS.

From C. E. Legat, Pretoria, South Africa. An exceptionally beautiful tree; one of the handsomest native species of South Africa. It is recommended as a shade or avenue tree for Southern California and the Gulf States, and is likely to succeed wherever oranges can be grown.

21037. *BOSCINA JUNCEA*,
DIGEELL. OIDES. From Antigua,
British West Indies. Presented by Mr.
A. C. Archer. A rapid-growing ornamental
climber belonging to the Chenopodiaceae.
The flowers opening
are white and fragrant, turning black
before withering. Easily propagated
from cuttings growing on the stem.

21033. *BRASSICA OLERACEA*
Cabbage. Presented by Mr. Paul
Nash, American consul, Venice, Italy.
"Kupus." From France, Balkanica.
The flavor of this plant as grown here
is very different from the ordinary
Mediterranean varieties and it is highly
prized by those who have eaten it.

32416. *BRASSICA JUNCEA*,
Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer,
Secretary, Bureau of Government, Russia.
The famous Sarepta mustard which is
very strong and in great favor throughout
out Russia. Besides being ground into
mustard powder, the seeds themselves
are often used in cooking. The oil
which is expressed from the seeds is
also used for culinary purposes.

33239. *BRASSICA PEKINENSIS*.
Cabbage. Presented by Mr.
Joseph Frith, University of Nanking,
Nanking, China. "Shantung," Chinese
Chinese cabbage should be planted in
midsummer and left in the ground
until the first heavy frost. The best
varieties have very little cabbage odor
about them.

31821. *BRASSICA NAPUS*.
Mustard. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer,
Khasan-dugra, Chinese Turkestan. A
tall-growing mustard plant, found
growing in slightly alkaline soil. An
oil is expressed from the seeds, which
is smeared over bread in the baking
process.

22755. *BRASSICA RAPA*, "Pe-
trowski," turnip, from Helsingfors,
Finland.
A variety of turnip which has been
grown as far north as Alaska, where
it has proven its entire immunity to
the attacks of the root maggot which
seriously affected other varieties
grown beside it. It is recommended as
a base for breeding other maggot-re-
sistant turnips.

23639. BROMELIA SP.

From C. F. Mead, Piropo, Paraguay.

A plant of the pineapple family, with spiny, trailing leaves, furnishing a fiber of exceptional strength, used for manufacturing ropes called "tapa," greater tensile strength than jute or rope. Also employed for woven mats, triumphed rice and fine cloth of cocoate texture.

23840. BUDDLEIA BRASILIENSIS.

From Alwin Berger, Ventimiglia, Italy.

Medium-sized evergreen shrub with quadrangular stem and branches, and ovate leaves. The peculiarly shaped orange-colored flowers are very attractive.

31736. CAJUPUTI LEUCADENDRA.

Cajuput tree. From Mr. J. H. Maiden, director, Botanic Gar-

dens, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. A rapid-growing myrtle-like tree closely allied to the Eucalyptus; reaches a height of 60 feet. It can be grown on the edges of salt water swamps where no Eucalyptus will survive. The wood is hard, close-grained, and almost imperishable underground.

32071. CALLITRIS CUPRESSIFORMIS.

Tasmanian cypress pine. From Mr. L. A. Evans, Hobart, Tasmania. A slow-growing tree, attaining a height of 100 feet and a diameter of about 2½ feet. Whiten unfigured wood. The grain is hard and close; the wood exceedingly durable. Is largely used for piles, telegraph poles, etc.

21967. CARAGANA CHIAMILAGU. From Mr. Frank R. Meyer, Chinanfu, Shantung, China. A shrub growing to a height of 6 to 10 feet, occurring in thickets in ravines. May be utilized as a hedge or the roots dried, powdered and States as it stands somewhat like a yew.

24908. CARTHAMUS TINC-TORIUS. Safflower. Presented by Mr. Hubert S. Smiley, Drumalis, Ireland. A hardy flowering annual from Abyssinia, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, from which an oil is expressed.

CARICA PAPAYA. PAPAYA. A small tree native of tropical America, with straight trunk and large palmatifid leaves supported by long slender petioles. Usually dioecious, the small fruited kinds are sometimes hermaphrodite. The fruits are globose or oblong, up to 50 cm. in length. The tender salmon-colored meat is rich in diastatic properties. May be eaten raw, cooked as a vegetable unripe.

26445. CARUM CARVI. Caraway. A biennial or annual herb grown for its seeds, which are used in flavoring bread, cakes and cheese; also occasionally for the shoots and leaves, which are eaten. It grows from 1 to 2 feet high, has finely cut, pinnately compound foliage and small white flowers in umbels.

32482. CARISSA GRANDIFLORA. South African amatungulu. Presented by Mr. J. E. Higginson of Honolulu. A handsome apocynaceous shrub with glossy green leaves, white scented flowers, and scarlet ovoid fruit an inch in length. Useful home garden plant with a flower peculiarly like that of carambolas. Alberto Gazzola

26170. CASSIA GRANDIS, from J. M. Doctor, Bombay, India. A tall, leguminous tree attaining a height of 55 feet and producing a very handsome, fine-grained wood. Occurs in many parts of tropical America, where it is frequently planted as an avenue or shade tree on account of its dense foliage. The flowers are produced in April and are very handsome, will not stand frost.

26763. PYRUS SALICIFOLIA.

From Frank Meyer, Sebastopol, Russia.

Wild pear growing on exposed, stony mountain sides and cliffs. Variable in habit of growth, forming tall bushes or trees 20 feet high. Introduced for trial as a stock for pears.

RAPHANUS SATIVUS, "Ever-lasting" Radish.

White fleshed, medium sized winter variety of excellent, piquant flavor. Sow in August or early September in rows 15 inches apart, allowing plants plenty of space. Requires 2 to 3 months to mature. Roots preserve their crispness throughout the winter if stored in dry, cool cellars. Slice and eat raw or cook like turnip.

29424. RAVENALA MADA-GASCARIENSIS. Traveller's tree.

From Mr. J. B. Donnelly, Palm Beach, Florida. One of the most conspicuous semi-tropical plants. It grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet and is a near relative of the banana, resembling that plant somewhat in the leaves. It has a palm-like trunk with large leaves crowded in two ranks so that the head has the form of a gigantic fan.

29050. PYRUS SP. Pear. From

Mr. Edward C. Parker, Manchuria. These varieties from Kwangning district, are very resistant to drying winds, sun scald, blight, etc. Recommended as a hardy grafting stock for improved varieties. Probably represents several varieties.

32660. RADICULA ARMOR-ACIA. Horseradish. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Soosdal, Vladimir Government, Russia. A variety of horseradish famous for its fine qualities; in especial demand in Russia during the winter holidays.

30538. RHAMNUS IMERE-TINUS. Buckthorn. From Mr. A. Roloff, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. Occurs in the Province of Kars in the Trans-Caucasian region of southern Russia. Shrub with very large leaves, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by 10 inches long. Grows in dry, somewhat shady places.

24628. **PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA.** Collected in Carson National Forest, New Mexico, at an altitude of approximately 7500 feet. Occurs in the Rocky Mountains south of latitude 35 degrees. A tree often 200 feet high, with a trunk 3 to 4 feet in diameter and sometimes reaching a more remarkable height with a diameter of 10 to 12 feet. The bark of this tree is sometimes used in tanning.

21982. **PYRUS BETULACEA.** Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer. Wild pear from near Mong-tchou, Chihli (?), China, used extensively by the Chinese as a stock for beams. Stands alkali remarkably well. Grows sometimes in pure sand. Thrives better in a semiarid climate than where there is much precipitation. Can be easily grown from cuttings.

PSIDIUM GUAJAVA, Guava.
Evergreen tropical shrub or dwarf tree, with handsome flowers. The yellowish fruits are round or pyriform, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with white or pink pulp and numerous seeds. The fruits are sweet or acid, eaten raw or used for canning. They also produce an excellent grade of jelly and "guava cheese."

21923. **PYRUS CHINENSIS.**
From Frank Meyer, Shinglungshan, China.
A wild pear, the fruits of which become edible after heavy frosts but are of inferior quality. The wood is much used for the manufacture of printing blocks and similar articles. Planted as an ornamental, they are very effective when grouped together.

PUNICA GRANATUM, Pomegranate.
Evergreen shrub with attractive, usually scarlet flowers, and large roundish fruits with leathery skin enclosing an acidulous pulp, in which the numerous seeds are imbedded. The pulp has a pleasant, vinous taste and is used for the preparation of a delicious, refreshing drink. The rind contains considerable tannin, used in the manufacture of "Morocco leather."

26474. **PYRUS COMMUNIS.**
Pear. From Mr. J. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in India, Kashmir, India. A wild, early fruiting species.

12228. **PRUNUS PSEUDO-CERASUS.** Japanese flowering cherry. *Fugenzo*. From the Yokohama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Japan. One of the famous flowering cherries of Japan so extensively planted in parks and as an avenue tree in that country and so much admired by visitors. The trees are literally covered in early spring with beautiful pink flowers. Habit upright.

29921. **PRUNUS SP.** Cherry. From Dr. T. Watase, Tokyo, Japan. "Oshima Sakura." One of the fastest growing cherry trees in Japan, the wood of which is highly valued for making charcoal. Beautiful charcoal is much prized by the Japanese for their open fires. Might be tested as a stock for the commercial fruiting cherries.

26386. **PRUNUS SIMONII.** Apricot-plum. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Dongsi, China. A fruit that looks like an apricot; very fragrant; sour; with downy, dull-yellow skin, rather small-sized.

31652. **PRUNUS SP.** Plum. From Mr. W. J. Newberry, curator, Botanic Gardens, Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa. "Methley." A dark red fruit; flesh dark red, firm; stone medium in size, cling; flavor and quality good; season very early.

18537. **PRUNUS SP.** Cherry. From Frank N. Meyer, Tang-hsi, China. Trees produce small sweet red cherries of good quality. Fruit ripens early in the season.

32751. **PRUNUS SP.** Prune. From Mr. Felix Wenger, Langenbühl, Thun, Berne, Switzerland. This prune resembles the Italian but is much larger and contains more sugar. It is locally known as the "grafted prune." To be tested in the northwestern section of the United States.

26812. POPULUS SP. Poplar.
From Dr. Frank N. Meyer's Oriental Crip-
ples, Russia. Species with white trunk
and remarkably pyramidal habit, at-
taining 80 feet. They branch out and
lose their pyramidal shape when old.
Of value in Western States for wind-
breaks and as ornamental park trees.

12185. PRUNUS PSEUDO-
CERASUS. Japanese flowering
cherry. *Hana san*. From the Yoko-
hama Nursery Company, Yokohama,
Japan. One of the famous flowering
cherries of Japan so extensively planted
in parks and as an avenue tree in
that country and so much admired by
visitors. The trees are literally cov-
ered in early spring with beautiful
pink flowers. Habit upright.

26472. PRUNUS AMERICANA.
Apricot. Presented by Mr. J. Mol-
lison, Inspector General of Agriculture,
London, England. Seeds in fourth year.
Imported via Boston.

12196. PRUNUS PSEUDO-
CERASUS. Japanese flowering
cherry. *Asagi sakura*. From the Yoko-
hama Nursery Company, Yokohama,
Japan. One of the famous flowering
cherries of Japan so extensively planted
in parks and as an avenue tree in
that country and so much admired by
visitors. The trees are literally cov-
ered in early spring with beautiful
pink flowers. Habit upright.

26939. PRUNUS AMERICANA.
Apricot. "Hegowark." Budded on
seedling rootstock (G.P. I. No. 22009),
from Dr. J. Mollison, for "the Park"
D. C. Arboretum. The latter as a stock
is grafted to Chantilly, cold and alkali.

12223. PRUNUS PSEUDO-
CERASUS. Japanese flowering
cherry. *Takino*. From the Yokohama
Nursery Company, Yokohama, Japan.
One of the famous flowering cherries
of Japan so extensively planted in
parks and as an avenue tree in that
country and so much admired by vis-
itors. The trees are especially covered
in early spring with beautiful pink or
white flowers. Habit upright.

**32916. PITHOCOLOBIUM
UNGUIS-CATI.** From Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A very attractive ornamental small tree much used as a border shrub and as a hedge plant. Bears dense panicles of pods, open and twisted when ripe and showing the shiny black small seeds to each of which is attached a red arilus.

28902. PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM.

From T. V. Adams, Greendale, New Zealand.

Small evergreen tree, 20 to 40 feet high, of compact, symmetrical growth, with shining, dark green leaves and chocolate-brown, almost black, flowers. Well suited for ornamental planting, for hedges and windbreaks.

27722. POPULUS ALBA. Poplar. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. Var. *Bolzenna*. A very tall tree of fastigate habit; quite resistant to canker and drought. May vary from form now in the trade.

22363. POPULUS BALSAMIFERA SUAVEOLENS. Poplar.

From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Shihing, Chihli, China. A remarkable variety of the small-leaved Chinese poplar of very pyramidal habit; looks like the Lombardy poplar, but makes a more pleasing impression; thrives in a sandy, moisture-retaining soil.

22364. POPULUS SP.

From Frank Meyer, Wutaishan, China.

White-barked poplar, growing at high altitudes and valuable for sand binding. Frequently planted along ravines to prevent erosion and damage to lands below. Suggested for similar use and avenue planting in this country. The young bark of the tree is green.

PINUS BUNGEANA. Pine.
Tall-growing, handsome conifer, occurring wild in different sections of North China, with striking, orange-red bark, which becomes more or less smooth after the tree has reached the age of about 60 years. The cones are round, about 16 cm. long, and the seeds are robust and agreeably to chestnuts. For timber it is ornamental in this country.

30688. PINUS SP. (?) Pine.
Collected by Mr. Geo. Forrest; presented by Mr. A. K. Bulley, Liverpool, England. From Lichiang Range, China. A remarkable pine occurring at a height of 70 to 200 feet, Yunnan County, 9 to 12 inches in length. Cones 16 cm. Found at altitude 9,000 to 10,000 feet. (Forrest.) Kept in collection at Kew. May be *P. armata*.

28034. PINUS GERARDIANA,
Chilgoza Pine.

From Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. Tall growing conifer, 60 feet high, with nutritious, nut-like seeds, nearly one inch long, of agreeable flavor, which are eaten raw or roasted. The trees produce 15 to 25 cones annually, each containing over 100 seeds. Very drought resistant and quite Hardy. Prefers high altitudes.

PISTACIA CHINENSIS, Pistache.

Tall deciduous, dioecious tree, strikingly ornamental, with large pinnate leaves, wine-red when young, changing to vivid green in summer and flaming scarlet and yellow in fall. Berries incalculable, highly fragrant. Used as a shade and ornamental tree.

24338. PINUS PEUUCE.
Pine. From Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Ornamental conifer, 50 feet high, of narrow, dense, pyramidal habit of growth. The greenish branchlets are glabrous, the leaves straight, 3 inches long and bluish-green. According to Prof. Sargent, one of the most promising exotic pines for the Northern States.

30958. PITHECOLOEUM SAMAN,
Rain Tree. From G. Regnard, Fort Louis, Mauritius. Medium-sized, deciduous tree with spreading branches and pods resembling those of the mesquite bean, and well liked as fodder by cattle and horses. The tree flowers in early spring before bursting into foliage. Not suitable for ornamental and economic use in Florida and California.

22349. **PHRAGMITES VULGARIS LONGIVALVIS.** From Yokohama, Japan. A widely distributed reed used for the manufacture of screens, mats and chair seats. Requires moist locations. Used in Holland for reclaiming swamp lands by growing it several successive seasons, ultimately converting them into arable lands. *P. vulgaris* is the common reed in our swamps. The young shoots are eaten like asparagus in Japan.

27480. **PHYSALIS IXOCARPA,**
Husk Tomato. From Chico, Calif.
A Mexican variety which has given excellent results in California. The shucked fruits are the size of English walnuts and possess an agreeable flavor. The plants grow erect, 3 to 4 feet high and are cultivated like tomatoes. Recommended for trial in comparison with *P. peruviana*.

29133. **PHYTOLACCA ACINOSA** var. *esculenta*. A perennial found wild only in moist mountain forest undergrowth in Japan. The leaves are eaten boiled in miso soup by the native rural people; the root is somewhat poisonous and is used as a drug by the herb medical school; the berries are not edible.

31482. **PHYTOLACCA DIOICA**.
Ombu. From Mr. Joseph E. Wing, Buenos Aires, Argentina. A common tree of Argentina flourishing in very dry soil during the worst drought. Sometimes grows to 12 feet in diameter. The trees are said to grow very rapidly.

24907. **PIMPINELLA ANISUM.**
Anise. Presented by Mr. Hubert S. Smiley, Larne, County Antrim, Ireland. A yellowish white flowering annual from Abyssinia, attaining 2 feet in height, mostly grown in the Mediterranean countries, for its seeds which are used in medicine and in cookery, and for flavoring liquors. These seeds yield a highly perfumed essential oil. The leaves are also used for seasoning and garnishing.

21705. **PHYSALIS PERUVIANA,**
Husk Tomato.
From R. A. Davis, Pretoria.
Dwarf perennial, cultivated in warm countries for its edible, slightly acid fruits. These are used for desserts or made into delicious jams by boiling with equal quantities of sugar. Start in cold frame and treat like tomatoes. Plant 2 by 8 feet apart.

20402. PHASEOLUS VUL-
GARIS. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer. A small, yellowish bean from Khabarovsk, Siberia. Most rust resistant of any beans tried at Yarrow Plant Introduction Garden, Rockville, Maryland.

27822. PHASEOLUS VUL-
GARIS. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. A round, speckled bean, native to the Caucasus. To be tried in the semiarid sections of the United States.

31307. PHASEOLUS VUL-
GARIS. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Suiting, Ili Valley, Chinese Turkestan. An uncommon variety of garden bean. To be tested in cool, elevated regions as a garden vegetable.

32094. PHASEOLUS VUL-
GARIS. Bean. A white bean procured by Mr. C. V. Piper, of the Department of Agriculture, in the market of Calcutta, India.

27823. PHASEOLUS VUL-
GARIS. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. A long, speckled bean, native to the Caucasus. To be tried in semiarid sections of the United States.

30832. PHORMIUM COOKI-
ANUM. New-Zealand-flax from Greendale, Canterbury, New Zealand. Presented by Mr. T. W. Adams. An ornamental stemless species with slender sword-shaped leaves smaller than *P. tenax*, occurring on dry hill-sides, fiber of no value.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS, Passion fruit.

Perennial vine suitable for greenhouses and nearly frost-free countries. Fruits ovoid, 2 to 3 inches long, purplish; seeds numerous, pleasant flavor, delicious pulp, rich acid in tropic countries. Used singly or in coffee, honey and for flavoring ice cream and drinks. Requires rich soil. Best grown on trellises. Important and profitable catch crop in Australian orchards.

PASSIFLORA LIGULARIS.

A perennial vine, with evergreen, heart-shaped leaves and strikingly handsome green and purple flowers. Fruits medium-sized, roundish or oval, with soft, edible, sweetish pulp containing numerous small seeds. Used in the preparation of cooling drinks, fruit syrups and desserts. For fruiting and breeding experiments.

31207. PASSIFLORA SP.
Passion fruit from Montevideo, Uruguay. Presented by Mr. F. W. Godding. Juguayan species with orange-yellow fruits the size of a lemon and very juicy juice of peculiar flavor.

32840. PEDILANTHUS

APHYLLUS. From Dr. C. A. Purpus, Zacuapan, Huasteco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Wax plant—perennial, succulent, ornamental for test as garden plant.

22419. PERILLA FRUTESCENS,

Tza ma. From E. H. Wilson, Ichang, China.

Annual, 3 to 4 feet high, cultivated in mountainous regions of Central China. A sweet culinary oil, much esteemed by the Chinese, is expressed from the seeds. Recommended for testing in the Southern States for production of oil for paint trade.

PERSEA AMERICANA.

Avocado. A small semi-tropical American tree growing to about 25 feet, bearing maroon or green pear-shaped fruits from the size of a large orange to that of a muskmelon. The skin is thin and tender, and the seed large. The greenish-yellow pulp, which is chiefly used for salads, is of the consistency of firm butter, and has a decidedly nutty flavor which is most delicious.

27172. OLEA EUROPAEA.
From Frank Meyer, Nikita, Crimea.
Hardy variety of large-fruited olive
from a tree several centuries old
which has successfully withstood 1
degree F. below zero, at which temper-
ature other varieties were frozen to the
ground.

2704. PACOURIA CAPE-
SIS. From Prof. J. Burtt Davy, Pre-
toria, Transvaal, South Africa. A low
shrub producing an abundance of
fragrant white flowers in spring and
numerous reddish-yellow fruits in
January and February. These fruits
are edible when 2 plumpantly acid fit-
ter, and are acid to make good jelly,
brandy and vinegar.

31853. OPHIOBOSTRYX VOL-
UBILIS. From Mr. J. Medley Wood,
Director Botanic Garden, Durban,
Natal. A curious plant with leafless
asparagus-like branches from a twin-
ing stem. Flowers green, produced
freely.

27924. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Poppy.
Erect annual, with handsome var-
colored flowers. Cultivated in Orient
for opium manufacture. Introduced
into this country for the use of its pal-
atable seeds in confectionery and the
preparation of morphia for medicinal
purposes. The seeds yield a combustible
oil. Sow thickly in spring and thin to
6 inches in rows 12 inches apart. Of
comparatively easy culture.

32023. OXYTENANTHERA
ABYSSINICA. Through Dr. A. Rob-
ertson-Troschowsky, Nice, France,
from Abyssinia. A bamboo-like grass.

27925. PASANIA CORNEA.
Oak. From Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Hong
Kong, China. Ornamental, evergreen
tree producing extremely hard-shelled
edible acorns, sweet, fine-flavored,
highly esteemed by the Chinese as
well as by Europeans. Young plants
have lived through two winters in
Washington. For testing in the mild-
wintered regions.

24909. NIGELLA SATIVA.

From Herbert S. Smiley, Drumalis, Ireland.

Dwarf annual with hairy stems, bluish flowers and small black triangular seeds of strong, pungent odor and somewhat acrid, oily taste. Used for curries in Europe and the Orient. Plant in April and May, preferably in light soil and sunny location.

30658. NITRARIA RETUSA.

Desert currant. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from near Bis-Wick, Chinese Turkestan. A spiny white-flowering shrub, 3 to 7 feet high, bearing small juicy black-violet berries, which are edible and of sweet saline taste. Of value chiefly as a sandbinder in the cool semiarid regions of the United States.

27812. OCIMUM BASILICUM.

Sweet Basil, from Frank Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus.

Dwarf annual labiate profusely branching, with handsome white flowers producing small black seeds. The aromatic leaves are widely used for seasoning soups and meats. Sow in April or May in seed bed and transplant, or in permanent rows two feet apart. Culture similar to parsley.

32008. OCIMUM VIRIDI-

FLORUM. Mosquito plant. This small plant of the mint family is used in West Africa to drive away mosquitos. The green plant is either hung up to drive the insects away, or the dry plant is burned and the smoke therefrom used for the same purpose.

29183. OROXYLON INDICUM.

From H. M. Curran, Manila.

Oriental tree of extremely rapid growth, with large, glabrous leaves and showy, white flowers, striped with purple; of fetid odor. The wood is useful for the manufacture of matches. For testing as an ornamental tree in nearly frost free regions of the United States.

31615. MANGIFERA INDICA,
"Rio Grande" Mango.
From Carlos Werckle, San Jose,
Costa Rica.

Medium-sized tree with glossy foliage and small, whitish flowers. The young leaves are wine-colored gradually changing toward maturity to yellow and green. Fruits large, roundish and of excellent flavor.

30041. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM
FORSKAHLII, from J. D. Whiting,
Jerusalem, Palestine.

A small perennial occurring wild in alluvial desert regions of Arabia where grain cannot be grown for lack of moisture. The seeds are very nutritious and when ground are made into bread. Recommended for trial in the arid regions of the Southwest.

31633. MANGIFERA ZEY-
LANICA. From Peradeniya, Ceylon.
Presented by Dr. John C. Willis. A
small fruited mango with edible fruits
the size of a cherry. May be useful as
stock or for pollination for the mango.

26454. MONARDA FISTU-
LOSA. Horsenmint. A rather coarse
herbaceous drug plant, with large
heads of gaping, wide-mouthed purple
flowers, found growing wild along
the banks of streams of the eastern
United States, lighting up the dark
corners of the woods. It is easy of
culture, thriving in any good soil.

26323. MAYTENUS BOARIA.
From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Lima, Peru,
Chile. Beautiful shade tree and hedge
plant, which succeeds well on other-
wise bare and dry lowlands. The
hard wood is fine-grained and elastic,
mostly plain white or pale yellow,
sometimes beautifully veined with red
and olive.

31852. MORAEA IRIDIOIDES.
From Mr. J. Medley Wood, director,
Natal Botanic Gardens, Durban, Natal,
South Africa. A bulbous plant similar
to an iris; stem 1 to 2 feet long; flow-
ers over 3 inches across, white, marked
yellow on claws of outer segments.

26475. MALUS SYLVESTRIS.

Apple. From Mr. J. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in India, Kashmir, India. A wild species.

21516. MANGIFERA INDICA.

Through Mr. O. W. Barrett, Port of Spain, Trinidad. The Divine.

27153. MALUS SYLVESTRIS.

Apple. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from near Kopetnaris, Caucasus, Russia. A white apple said to grow very large, some fruits weighing several pounds each. The trees are able to endure high summer temperatures, but require mild winters. To be tested in the southern sections of the United States.

22970. MANGIFERA INDICA

Mango. Through Mr. Wm. H. Michael, consul-general, Calcutta, India. From Bombay Province. White Alfonso. This fruit is perfect in shape with beautiful satin skin and a subtle aroma which faithfully indicates the delicate flavor of its golden pulp. It just fails to tip the scales at $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

31477. MANGIFERA INDICA.

Mango from Piracicaba, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Clinton D. Smith. The "Espada" mango, the best variety of that vicinity, having less fiber on the seed, which is smaller in proportion than in other varieties.

8730. MANGIFERA INDICA.

Mango. Through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild, Bombay, India. The Parker.

30656. LONICERA SP.

Honeysuckle.
From Frank Meyer, Irkestan, Russ.-
ian Turkestan.
Shrubby, compact-growing vine occur-
ring in extremely dry, stony, wind-
swept places, at high altitudes. Leaves
are small, somewhat downy; berries,
yellow. For testing as an ornamental
garden shrub and for hedges in dry
sections.

24366. MALUS BACCATA.

From Arnold Arboretum, through
Mr. Jackson Dawson, Jamaica Plain,
Mass.

A crab apple of extraordinary keep-
ing qualities, recommended for breed-
ing with other equally good winter
crab apples. Also valuable for use as
stocks.

29485. MACHILUS NANMU.
Nanmu tree from Yachow, Western
China. Presented by Mr. W. F. Bea-
man. Highly valued timber tree of
great size, attaining 100 feet with a
diameter of 5 feet. Wood in great de-
mand for coffins and finishing fine
buildings in China. Almost extinct in
China and worthy of trial in moist
almost frostless regions. Probably of
very slow growth.

21927. MALUS SP.,

Crab Apple.

From Frank Meyer, Jehol, China.
Fruits as large as good sized cherries,
of dark red color with a bluish tint.
Of very fresh, sour taste and excellent
for making preserves. Able to with-
stand drought and extremes in tem-
perature.

30912. MAGNOLIA SPLENDENS,

"Laurel Sabino."

From Dr. John Gifford, Cocoanut
Grove, Fla.
Valuable timber tree of Porto Rico,
50 to 100 feet high, with hard, fine-
grained, aromatic, olive-colored wood,
changing to brown after exposure and
useful for cabinet work. Leaves glau-
cous underneath; flowers fragrant,
two to three inches in diameter.

31653. MALUS SP. Apple.

Wainwright. From Mr. W. J. Newberry,
curator, Botanic Gardens, Maritzburg,
Natal, South Africa. A good sub-
tropical apple.

33348. LEUCAENA GLAUCA.

Presented by Mr. G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius. A very interesting leguminous shrub, common in Mauritius, the leaves and seeds highly valued as a fodder for cattle, the seeds being boiled and crushed for that purpose.

21680. LIQUSTICUM SP. (?)

Collected by Mr. E. H. Wilson. From Ichang, Hupeh, China. An herbaceous plant, 3 to 5 feet high, bearing white flowers in small corymbs. Commonly cultivated in the mountains of western Hupeh above 4,000 feet. The roots possess many medicinal properties.

LITCHI CHINENSIS.

Slow growing, evergreen, compact tree, with glossy foliage, 25 feet high. The globular fruits, resembling strawberries but with rough, thick and brittle skin, are about one inch in diameter and contain one to two seeds. The white meat is juicy, somewhat spicy, and is eaten raw, preserved or dried.

26452. LOBELIA INFLATA.

Indian tobacco. A native weed found in open places of the eastern United States. Both seed and herb collected for drug purposes. Has an emetic, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic action. Is a strong poison, capable of producing fatal results.

23029. LONICERA SP.

Honeysuckle.

From Frank Meyer, Tientsin, China. Dwarf, shrubby variety, grown in pots as an ornamental plant. The flowers are remarkably fragrant in the evening. Can stand but light frosts and requires protection in cold winters. For testing as an ornamental pot plant and for outdoor planting.

LIMONIA ACIDISSIMA.

From India. Shrub or small tree growing in dry situations. Fruits very small and inedible with a single small round seed. Wood very hard and suitable for parts of machinery where toughness is required. May prove of value as a stock for citrus fruits.

LAGENARIA VULGARIS, South African Pipe gourd.

A annual vine suitable for growing south of New York. To make pipes let crooked vine, cut off crooked vines, combine leaves and stems, fit with leather or pine needles outside, fit with pipe, as described in Circular No. 47, Bureau of Plant Industry. Cut into like that of cucumber. Straw un-
der growing gourds prevents decay.

29530. LAWSONIA INERMIS,

"Henna Plant." From Alfred D. Dyer, Culebra, Canal Zone.
Rapid-growing, ornamental, ever-green shrub, six feet high, with glaucous leaves and small yellowish flow-
ers produced in large, showy panicles,
exhalings a strong fragrance, especial-
ly at night. They contain a volatile oil
used in perfumery. Recommended for
hedges and ornamental purposes.

32308. LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA. From Mr. O. B. Burrell, Superintendent, Lamao Experiment Station, Bureau of Agriculture, Lamao, Bataan, Philippine Islands. A strong-growing deciduous shrub, reaching a height of 10 to 25 feet, producing an abundance of fringed flowers in spring and summer.

27311. LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, from Frank Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus.
A broad-leaved variety of garden cress suitable for culture in open but protected places throughout the winter and eaten raw as a salad with meat. Promising as winter greens in the Southern States.

24431. LANSIUM DOMESTICUM. Doekeoef from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub, Director. One of the most refreshing fruits of the Dutch East Indies. It is about the size of a French prune, of a straw color, with a pulp of a peculiar almost waxy texture and slightly subacid flavor. Seed intensely bitter and should be avoided in eating.

22997. LESPEDEZA SP. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Ki-angsu, China. A low, scrubby Lespe-
deza, with large pinnate leaves and bearing graceful racemes of either white or purple flowers. Suitable for small gardens and in rockeries; also for pot plants.

19203. *IPOMOEA HORSFAL-*
LIAE BIGGSI. A beautiful red-
flowered evergreen morning-glory,
native to tropical America. Suitable
only for greenhouse culture in tem-
perate climates, but may be made to
bloom outdoors in late summer by
plunging the potted plants into the
ground in a sunny location after
spring frosts are over.

29022. *IRIS TENAX*, from Geo.R.

Schock, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Purple flag, pencilled with yellow,
on stems 6 to 12 inches high. Valuable
for massing or hawking or interplanting
in rock gardens. Resisting severe
drought and retaining evergreen
where not subject to severe freezes.
Blooms for thirty days annually. Soak
seeds in fairly hot water to insure
prompt germination.

24622. *JUNIPERUS MONO-*
SPERMA. From Crook National
Forest, Arizona. An ornamental ever-
green tree found along the eastern
base of the Rocky Mountains from
Colorado southward.

27497. *JUNIPERUS PAGHY-*
PHLOEA. Checkered-bark Juniper.

From Alamo National Forest, New
Mexico. Ornamental conifer, 60 feet
high, with small, bluish leaves and
spreading branches. The light wood
is soft and close-grained; the thick
brown bark divided into scale-like
plates. Fruits edible, mealy, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
long. For ornamental planting in dry,
mild wintered sections.

25775. *JATROPHA SP.*, Duraznillo.

From Wm. W. Canada, Vera Cruz,
Mexico.

Deciduous shrub, or small tree, oc-
curring wild in lower Eastern Mexico;
profuse in the production of its seeds
which are rich in oil. For preliminary
testing for its possible value as an oil
producer.

26168. *KAEMPFERIA SP.*

From Mr. J. Burtt-Davy, Pretoria,
Transvaal. This plant of the ginger
family has very ornamental flowers,
and tubers, the remarkable fragrance
of which might make them of use in
the perfume trade for scenting soaps,
etc.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, Russian Oil Sunflower.

Short season annual, 5 to 7 feet high, with ornamental flowers, followed by large heads containing the numerous seeds, from which a high grade table and valuable drying oil for paints is extracted by pressure. Cultivation comparatively simple. Requires fairly rich and moist but well drained loamy soil and dry atmosphere when maturing in early fall.

HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA,
Roselle or Jamaica Sorrel.

Biennial, 3 to 5 feet high, commonly cultivated in warm countries. Produces an abundance of large, bright red calyces in autumn. These, as well as the young leaves, are considered by many as superior to cranberries for sauce and jelly making. Very ornamental when in bloom and in fruit. Sensitive to frost.

INGA E DULIS.
Medium-sized, leguminous tree occurring southward from Central America to the Amazon Valley, producing curiously shaped pods, about an inch thick and one to two feet long, usually twisted and crooked. The seeds are surrounded by an acidulous, whitish, edible pulp of rather indifferent flavor.

23535. INDIGOFERA GLANDULOSA,
Befri, from Wm. H. Michael, Calcutta.
Leguminous annual requiring rich, moderately moist soil and producing small pods in autumn. The seeds have a much greater nutritious value than wheat and when ground are mixed with flour and made into bread. Recommended for trial on alluvial soils of the Gulf Coast.

ILEX PARAGUARIENSIS, Yerba mate.
Small evergreen tree resisting temperatures as low as 14 degs. F. Used in preference to tea by millions of South Americans; prepared in similar fashion. Contains some stimulating alkaloid and much less harmful oil than tea. Brazil alone in one year exported \$10,000,000.00 worth of mate, manufactured by scorching, drying and powdering the leaves and young twigs.

26451. INULA HELENIUM.
Elecampane. A tall, thick stemmed hardy herbaceous plant used as an ornamental and also for medicinal purposes. A preparation of the mucilaginous root is common in drug stores. Suited to wet, sandy and mountainous regions.

24544. GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM. Cotton. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. Native "Kara chigis" (black seed), cotton from Tash-kend, Turkestan.

12938. GOSSYPIUM SP. Cotton. From Peru, South America. "Full rough." *Catacas*. The full rough Peruvian cotton, which is grown in the Piura and the surrounding districts in the northern part of Peru. Two crops of this cotton are exported to the New York and Liverpool markets every year.

26319. GREIGIA SPHAEOLEATA. "Chupon." From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Lima-vida, Chile. A bromelia-like stemless plant with densely clustered sword-shaped leaves resembling those of the pineapple. The flowers are purplish and the fruit is fragrant and wedge-shaped, with pleasantly flavored sweet juice. It grows in a comparatively moist climate.

32242. GUELDENSTAEDTIA MONOPHYLLA. Obtained by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from the Botanical Garden at Tomsk, Siberia. A rare legume, with small leaves and flowers, found only in Mongolia and Southern Siberia. Of possible value for dry pastures for the western United States.

24902. GUIZOTIA ABYSSINICA.

From Hubert S. Smiley, Drumalls, Ireland.

Dwarf annual, cultivated in Abyssinia and India for its seeds, which mature in twelve weeks after sowing and yield a sweet, bland oil by expression. Plant in warm localities in July, preferably on clayey soils. Reported to yield two bushels of seed per acre.

HALIMODENDRON HALODENDRON. Spiny shrub, occurring on sandy and alkaline places in the deserts of Turkestan where the moisture is not too far below the surface. Succeeds in partial shade. Recommended for testing as a hedge plant in cold wintered regions where long, hot and dry summers prevail.

29362. **GARCINIA KOLA.**
"Bitter Kola." From Ibadan, Nigeria.
Evergreen tree, with shining leaves
and oval fruits 3 inches long, with
apricot-colored rind and juicy, slightly
acid pulp. The seeds have stimulating
properties similar to the true kola but
are of less commercial importance.
For ornamental testing and as a stock
for mangosteens.

24131. **GARCINIA SP.** From
Palawan, Philippine Islands. Procured
from Mr. W. S. Lyon. A strong
growing Garcinia from the coastal
forests, reaching a height of 50 feet
and spreading widely. Fruits eaten
by natives, but of poor flavor. Sug-
gested as possible stock for mango-
steen.

GARCINIA TINCTORIA.
Medium-sized, evergreen tree, oc-
curring in different parts of the East
Indies, with handsome, glossy foliage
and edible fruits, which are eaten raw
or dried, and are also utilized in med-
icine. The bark is used for the prepa-
ration of a bright yellow dye. The tree
also furnishes an inferior grade of
gamboge used in medicine.

11788. **GARCINIA XANTHO-**
CHYMUS. From Peradeniya, Cey-
lon. Presented by Dr. John C. Willis.
A symmetrical bushy cone-shaped tree,
growing to 60 feet in height with large
leathery leaves 12 to 16 inches long.
Large handsome yellow fruit of the form
and size of a small orange with thin
skin and acid refreshing pulp.

GLYCOSMIS PENTAPHYLLA.
Spineless, evergreen shrub, or small
tree, 20 feet high, with glossy, pinnate
leaves and small fragrant, white flow-
ers, produced freely in June and July.
The edible berries are salmon-pink in
color and are sometimes used for pre-
serving. For testing in the South in
connection with citrus breeding work.

33639. **GOSSYPIUM BARBA-**
DENSE. Cotton. From Alexandria,
Egypt. "Assil." Procured for ex-
perimental planting in this country
by Mr. O. F. Cook of the Department
of Agriculture.

21230. FOENICULUM VULGARE. Sweet fennel. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China. A very early vegetable grown by the Chinese as a flavoring herb. They use it in soups, in sauces, and with meat and fish; it is very sweet. May succeed well on sandy, moist situations as soon as frost leaves the ground.

30414. FRAXINUS SP.

From Frank N. Meyer, Khotan, Chinese Turkestan. Native name *Tiao-her*.

A tall-growing ash, resistant to drought and alkali. Of value as a shade and timber tree in dry, arid sections.

22955. GARCINIA BINNARAO. From Manila. Presented by Mr. W. S. Lyon. A timber tree of the Philippines, related to the mangosteen, with edible fruit. Growing sometimes to a height of 150 feet, and succeeds under a variety of conditions of altitude and soil. May prove a valuable stock for the mangosteen.

23520. GARCINIA CELEBICA.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub. A rapidly growing tree of small size, with a large trifid top. Fruits globular, yellowish-red or scarlet, very acid until perfectly ripe when they somewhat resemble the mangosteen in flavor. May prove a good stock for the mangosteen.

23682. GARCINIA CORNEA.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub. A small evergreen tree with hard heavy brown wood. Yields an inferior samboge. Fruit bright red, the size of a small orange, seeds enclosed in a very acid, juicy white pulp. May prove valuable as a stock for the mangosteen.

33071. FICUS MACROPHYLLA. Moreton Bay fig. From Prof. J. H. Maiden, director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. A large and rapid growing fig tree, which yields a great deal of milky sap or latex from which is obtained a very fair rubber. The wood is soft, of a pale brown color, with a beautiful wavy figure on a darker brown. It grows only in the well-watered, frost-free coastal districts.

29359. FICUS UTILIS.
From O. W. Barrett, Lourenco Marques.
Medium-sized, evergreen, ornamental tree of symmetrical habit of growth producing small, inedible fruits. The thick bark is beaten out and the resultant fibers are used in the manufacture of bags and clothing.

32325. FICUS RIGO. From Barodebo, Papua. Presented by Mr. A. C. Engleish. A rubber producing fig which grows well in dry regions, and produces rubber equal to that from Para.

23219. FIRMIANA SIMPLEX.
From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu, China. Makes a fine street tree for the warmer states. Great favorite with the Chinese as a temple tree. Seeds eaten by Chinese.

33104. FICUS RUBIGINOSEA. From Sydney, New South Wales. Presented by Prof. J. H. Maiden. A fig tree forming a dense shade and growing in frost-free regions to a height of 60 to 80 feet and a diameter of 4 to 5 feet. Timber soft and brittle. Foliage will probably furnish food for cattle.

26655. FLACOURTIA RAMONTCHI,
Governor's Plum.
From R. McIlwaine, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Densely-leaved, spiny shrub bearing small, yellowish white flowers and purple berries about the size of large cherries, of acid flavor. Eaten raw or preserved. For testing for its economic value and as a hedge plant.

32462. **EUCALYPTUS UMBRA.** Bastard white mahogany.

Presented by Mr. R. T. Baker, curator, Technological Museum, Sydney, New South Wales. A tree, attaining sometimes a height of 100 feet, with a dark-colored "stringy" bark. It is subject to the attacks of a borer, which reduces its value for timber purposes.

18566. **EUONYMUS JAPONICUS.** Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, near Hankow, Chekiang, China.

A decumbent evergreen Euonymus, with large dark green leaves. Of value in the mild wintered sections of the United States as an ornamental plant to clothe trunks of large trees and as a cover for stone and brick walls facing north or east.

30137. **EUCOMMIA ULMOIDES,**

Tu Chung,

Deciduous tree of Western China, with leaves and bark containing a remarkable substance resembling rubber, which is being investigated to ascertain its possible economic value. Hardy as far north as Boston, and recommended as an interesting park tree.

23927. **EUONYMUS SP.**

From Frank Meyer, Taiyuenfu, China.

Semi-deciduous ornamental with numerous white capsules showing handsome scarlet berries inside. Dwarfed and grown in pots for table decoration during the winter holidays. Probably not hardy in very cold climates, as the Chinese keep the plants in frost-proof cellars in winter.

22995. **EUONYMUS ALATUS.**

From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu, China. A deciduous shrub, having characteristic four-winged white fruits hanging down on long peduncles, which are in strong contrast with the bright scarlet hues of the leaves in autumn.

FELJOA SELLOWIANA.

Ornamental shrub, native of South America, 4 to 8 feet high, with evergreen, pale glaucous leaves and very handsome flowers. The roundish or elliptical greenish fruits are highly aromatic and contain a soft, slightly granular meat and few small seeds. Eaten raw or made into jelly.

27660. ERYTHRINA UMBROSA. Received through Mr. D. W. May, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. This Venezuelan tree is a most excellent leguminous shade for coffee and a windbreak for citrus groves.

23495. EUCLYPTUS MICOOTHECA. Coolibah. From Mr. J. H. Maiden, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. One of the best trees for desert tracts; in favorable places grows to a height of 150 feet. Wood brown, sometimes very dark, hard, heavy, and elastic; used for cabinet work, but more particularly for piles, bridges, etc.

EUCLYPTUS ALBA,

White Gum, from Timor, Dutch East Indies.

Rapid growing tree, suitable for windbreaks and street planting. Sow seeds in fine sandy soil without covering with earth. Water carefully to prevent their washing out and sprinkle young seedlings occasionally with lime or flour of sulphur to prevent damping off.

26981. EUCLYPTUS BOTRYOIDES. Presented by Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, director, Botanic and Domain Gardens, Melbourne, Australia. A tall tree valued for its timber.

32461. EUCLYPTUS SMITHII. Presented by Mr. R. T. Baker, curator, Technological Museum, Sydney, New South Wales. A tall, quick growing tree, sometimes attaining a height of 150 feet and a diameter from 2 to 5 feet. The bark on the old tree is deeply furrowed, of deep dark-gray color. It is famous for its eucalyptol oil.

32804. EUCLYPTUS SALICINA. From Mr. A. C. Hartless, superintendent, Government Botanic Gardens, Saharanpur, India. A tall tree found along streams in New South Wales, Australia.

3233. DRACONIOMELO

DAC. From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director of Agriculture. A willow-like tree reaching a height of 30 feet and a diameter of 3½ feet. It grows best in damp soils and is important for shade. The wood is moderately hard and moderately heavy, durable, and takes a fine polish.

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA,

Oleaster. From Frank Meyer, Batoum, Caucasus.

Very ornamental, deciduous shrub, or small tree, with narrow, willow-like leaves and long, drooping, yellowish flowers. The wood is reddish-brown and resembles slightly a small date.

3137. ERYTHRINA POEPPI-

LE. Ornamental flowering tree from New Zealand, 30 feet tall; flowers white, abundant, in erect cymes; not hardy. Greadily eaten by cattle and sheep. Found to bear rapid growth and fruiting. Wood white and very durable. Suitable for building material.

31819. ERUCA SATIVA.
Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer,
Oasis of Sandu, Chinese Turkestan.
“Sai-un.” A variety of seed, the oil of
which is used both for culinary and
medicinal purposes. To be tested as
a possible crop for intercropping
regions.

3138. ERICOTYVA JAPONICA.

Logan. A medium-sized symmetrical
tree with handsome leaves, woolly
white beneath. Native of China and
Russia, introduced into America. Grows
well in the open, but prefers shade. The
wood is hard and durable, and makes
good furniture.

Woolly logan, or loganberry, is a
small tree, 10 to 15 feet high, with
woolly leaves and flowers. The wood
is hard and durable, and makes
good furniture.

22365. DIOSPYROS KAKI.

Introduced. Native to Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, and India. Found in Yunnan, Chahli, Tsinling, and Szechuan Provinces. A large tree, very slow growing, reaching 100 feet in diameter, 200 feet in height, and bearing fruit in 15 years. Flowers white, fragrant, and with petals 5 to 7 inches long. Fruits round or ovoid, smooth, yellow, greenish, or orange-yellow, depending upon variety. "Kaki" is the Chinese name for this fruit.

PARASITIC DIOSPYROS KAKI.

This is a parasite, growing on other trees, especially on the Kaki. It has a small, round, yellowish-green fruit, about 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and with a thin skin. The flesh is sweet and juicy, and the taste is similar to that of the Kaki. It is found in Japan, Korea, and China.

16623. DIOSPYROS KAKI, Tamon
Fruit Perkiniana, from Frank Meyer,
Ming Feng, 13 Vol., near Pekin, China.
Bark white, smooth, glistening, unless
when old, then dark brown, rough,
and peeling. Flowers white, 1 1/2 to 2 inches
long, 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide. Seeds 10 to 12,
yellowish-brown, smooth. Skin thin. May
flower freely as far north as Washington

Ton, D. C.

22366. DIOSPYROS KAKI.

Fruit Piran, Meyer,
Fauting, China.
Reported to be rare; a slow-growing
tree, very tall, 100 feet in height, and
yellow fruit which cooks.

21910. DIOSPYROS KAKI.

Introduced. Native to Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, and India. Reported to be rare; fruit flat, oval, medium size, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, yellow, orange-red, skin, pulp, seeds, and wood; a good keeper, but not a good shipper.

22367. DIOSPYROS KAKI.

Introduced. China. This variety is considered to be the best in Japan for drying.

33277. CUCUMIS MELON.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. R. Frazer, Jr., American consul, Valencia, Spain. "Bronceado" and "Negro" seed mixed. An oval or slightly conical melon of wonderfully fine flavor, with very thick flesh and small seed cavity. The genuine winter melon of this zone. These winter melons are harvested in the early fall and with care can be kept for six months or more.

29268. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.

Cucumber. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. "Huang kua." A medium-sized green variety good for pickling purposes. Possibly of value as a garden vegetable under irrigation in alkaline sections in the hot and dry parts of the United States.

22581. CYDONIA SP. Quince.

From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Pangshan, Chihli, China. A small-fruited, very fragrant quince, much in demand as a room perfumer in China.

19387. CYNARA SCOLYMUS.

Artichoke.

Hardy perennial, 3 to 4 feet high, with long, deeply lobed leaves and large, pale green flower heads lightly tinged with purple. While immature these are highly esteemed for table use, being eaten raw or boiled. Plants require rich soil and sunny location.

24204. CUCUMIS SP. Presented by Mr. Hubert S. Smiley, Gallowhill, Paisley, Scotland. From Ragaa, Bahrein Ghazel, Sudan, Africa. The "Korean Barrek," (inedible oil pumpkin).

The oil, which is extracted from the seeds of this pumpkin, is used for cooking and other purposes. It is also used by the military and other officials, with the addition of tobacco juice, to protect their mules from the bite of the tse-tse fly.

18581. CYTISUS SCOPARIUS.

Scotch broom. (Received through J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, N. Y.) A yellow-flowering ornamental shrub, attaining a height of 10 feet, with erect, slender branches. Is recommended by landscape gardeners for covering banks.

30642. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer,
"Shagran-bazz," Chinese Turkestan.
"Kara Kutchha." A dark green, early
ripening melon of medium size and
of long oval shape; flesh reddish, not
very sweet; a good keeper and shipper.

31301. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer,
"Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. A
small round summer melon, said to
ripen early; white flesh of very sweet
flavor. To be tested in sections of the
United States where the summers are
hot and long and where the soil is of
a friable, slightly sandy nature and
containing a fair percentage of alkaline
matter.

30643. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer,
"Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan.
"Kira Kash." A very early small
cylindrical melon, flattened shape, slightly
ribbed; very sweet yellowish green
flesh.

32143. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Received through Mr.
Geo. J. Salem, Beni Souef, Egypt:
"Domiri." This melon is somewhat
larger and sweeter than the "cante"
louipes grown in the United States and
keeps well.

30891. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W.
Masterson, American consul, Diarbekr,
Turkey. A large variety.

33275. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. R. Frazer, Jr., American consul, Valencia,
Spain. "Bronceado." An oval or
slightly conical melon of wonderfully
fine flavor, with very thick flesh and
small seed cavity. The genuine win-
ter melon of this zone. These winter
melons are harvested in the early fall
and with care can be kept for six
months or more.

30403. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkistan. "Kut-chak hokchi." A small, early ripening melon; flesh white, of sweet and aromatic taste.

30404. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkistan. A medium-sized, early ripening melon; flesh white, very sweet. Called, "Mecca."

3041. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American consul, Diarbekr, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey. A ball-shaped, but sectioned, yellow winter melon with white flesh.

30640. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Gunn, Chinese Turkistan. A large, oval winter melon of excellent keeping and shipping qualities. Rind rough and of yellow color; flesh white, firm, sweet. To be tried in sections where the summers are very hot and dry.

30469. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American consul, Diarbekr, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey. A winter variety, elongated in shape; greenish white flesh; rind coarsely netted.

30641. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Karawag, Chinese Turkistan. "Tuna." A yellowish green melon, which often grows one yard long, while not any thicker around than a beet root, having firm, moderately sweet, white flesh, not very juicy, has few seeds; is a good shipper.

29239. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Andijan, Russian Turkestan. An oval greenish yellow melon; flesh white, melting, and very sweet; can be kept for several weeks. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29240. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Andijan, Russian Turkestan. An oblong, pointed, greenish yellow melon; flesh white and very firm. Can be kept for several months. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29332. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A long, smooth and distinctly ribbed fruit, weighing on an average of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; the flesh is orange and of very good flavor.

29459. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. James O. Laing, American consul, Maita. An oval yellow melon with delicately flavored flesh ranging through various tints of pinkish orange. The rind is no thicker but much tougher and more resilient than that of an American muskmelon. It is an excellent shipper.

29241. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Osh, Russian Turkestan. A melon of large size and oval shape; rind yellow with green veins; pale yellow flesh of a fine, sweet aromatic flavor. Found at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

30401. CUCUMIS MELO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Shagran - bazar, Chinese Turkestan. A rather large, oval, mid-season melon; rind yellowish green; flesh sweet, salmon-red; a good shipper and keeper; can be kept throughout the winter. Called "Serech yois."

29233. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. A yellowish colored muskmelon of good quality, flat-round shape, with good greenish flesh, sweet and aromatic. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29234. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. An oval, drab-green melon, thick green flesh of delicious sweet taste; good keeping qualities. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

29236. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kostakos, Russian Turkestan. An oblong, greenish melon; flesh white very juicy, sweet, and aromatic. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29237. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. A golden-yellow melon of round-oblong shape, slightly ribbed; flesh whitish and of remarkably sweet and aromatic flavor. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

29238. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, near Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. An oval green melon; salmon-red sweet flesh, has remarkably few seeds; is a good keeper. Called "Amerikanski," melon and believed to have come from America. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

27992. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Russian Empire. Large, round, concolor, yellow-green, smooth, sweet, juicy, aromatic, and delicious. To be tried under irrigation in the United States.

28964. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkistan. A nearly-ripening muskmelon of very sweet flavor. To be tried under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the southwestern United States.

27989. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Volgavpol, Caucasus, Russia. A large variety of melon of fine quality. To be tested under irrigation in the hot, summered, arid, and semiarid sections of the United States.

28965. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkistan. A very sweet flavored muskmelon; to be tried under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

27991. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Caucasus, Russia. A large, smooth, concolor melon of rather fine quality; very juicy, aromatic, and delicious. To be tried under irrigation in the hot, dry, and semiarid sections of the United States.

29231. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Samarkand, Russian Turkistan. A round, drab-green muskmelon; flesh yellowish, very sweet and aromatic. To be tried under irrigation in the dry parts of the United States.

25540. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by J. Lapoulide & Co., Madrid, Spain. From Villaco Melo, valuable for its keeping qualities.

Good Melons. They are never hung in the sun to ripen. They are picked just before ripening, covered with a piece of cloth and hung up in a dark, dry place. When they are to be eaten they are taken out, hung in the sun for a short time, and when soft at the ends are ready for use. Of delicious flavor.

27779. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Cephalonia, Greece. "Bo-Heia." A large winter melon.

27781. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Cephalonia, Greece. "Black Casaba."

27782. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Cephalonia, Greece. "Good Casaba."

27785. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Zante, Greece.

27805. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus, Russia. A cultivated local variety of muskmelon, called "Pootung," said to be of very good quality. To be tested under irrigation in the hot semi-arid sections of the United States.

24502 TO 24537. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. Received
through Prof. N. E. Hansen. Native
of Turkestan, mostly yellow
and white, weighing 30 to 40 pounds,
diameter 12 to 15 inches, very sweet
and juicy. Recommended to be
cultivated in the native diet. Are
good climbers. Recommended to be
cultivated in regions where long, hot and
dry summers prevail.

24538. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. Received through Prof.
N. E. Hansen, Kagan or New Bokhara,
Turkestan. An oval, clear bright yellow
melon, 12 to 15 inches in long
diameter having white, very sweet
flesh.

25464. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. From Yokohama, Japan.
"Makkuwa-uri." An oval fruit about
5 inches long and of a yellow color,
with longitudinal stripes, ripening
in 60 days; very sweet, delicious.
Anno. 1890.

25533. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. Presented by J. Lapoulde
& Co., Madrid, Spain. From Andover,
large and sweet. Good keepers. They
are never hung in the sun to ripen.
They are picked just before ripening,
covered with cloth and hung up
in a dark, dry place. When ripe
can be eaten raw or cooked. When
in cold water for a short time, stand when
cooked the fruits are ready for use.
Delicious flavor.

24540. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. Received through Prof.
N. E. Hansen. A winter muskmelon
from Chardjui, Turkestan.

25539. CUCUMIS MELLO.
Muskmelon. Presented by J. Lapoulde
& Co., Madrid, Spain. From Valencia,
early and very productive. Good keep-
ers. They are never hung in the sun
to ripen. They are picked just before
ripening covered with a jute net, and
hung in a dark, dry place. When they
are to be eaten, they are taken out,
placed in the sun for a short time, and
then eaten. At the ends are ready for
use. Of delicious flavor.

2449. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred W. Smith, Odessa, Russia. A variety of sweet melon grown and cultivated here in several colors. It is known here as "Kachan," and sometimes also called "Tessarina," or "socca of Issyk-Kul'." Strangely resembling a water lily's flower.

2449. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, "Kerkinsche," from Chardini, Turkestan. A winter muskmelon with a diameter of 6 to 12 inches.

2450. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. A winter muskmelon from Chardini, Turkestan, with a diameter of 8 to 18 inches.

2450. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "Katschinskij," from Chardini, Turkestan. A winter muskmelon.

2449. CUCUMIS MELO.

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "Katschinskij," from Chardini, Turkestan. A winter muskmelon.

27179. **CRATAEGUS SP.**,
Hawthorn.
From River Zjieg, Caucasus, by
Frank Meyer.
Tall, ornamental shrub or small tree,
producing black, juicy berries which
ripen through the winter. Occurs
wild on dry stony places. For pre-
liminary testing and for breeding
experiments.

31365. **CUCUMEROOPSIS MAN-**
NI (?) Kiffy. Procured through Mr.
Henry Stewart, Liberia, Africa. A
cucurbitaceous plant bearing gourd-
like fruits about the size and shape of
a goose egg, the seed of which when
parched and ground, produce a delic-
ious condiment.

28606. **CROTALARIA CANDicans**,
from Dr. J. C. Willis, Peradeniya,
Ceylon.
A leguminous plant of erect habit of
growth, 3 to 4 feet tall, bearing masses
of ornamental bright yellow flowers.
The plants thrive best in a light, rich
soil and are recommended as cover
crops and soil renovators and for trial
as ornaments.

18232. **CUCUMIS MELO**,
Winter Melon. From Japan,
Persia, through India, French Beiana, An-
obong, light yellow colored rauish-
meat; flesh light yellow, sweetish-
scented; fruit or watery; fair
quality; is a good keeper and shipper.
Said to succeed best on slightly alka-
line soil.

29496. **CROTALARIA SALT-**
ANA. Presented by the Usumbwa
Company, Usumbwa, Tanzania, Ge-
neral Post Africa. A legume which is
being tested in East Africa to ascertain
its value as a green manure.

21803. **CUCUMIS MELO**.
Muskmelon. Presented by Major A. T.
Gage, Superintendent, Royal Botanic
Gardens, Silpuri, Calcutta, India.

28274. COFFEA ARABICA

Maragogipe Coffee. From J. W. Van Leenhoff, Mayaguez, P. R.

Horticultural variety discovered in Brazil as a mutation from common Arabian coffee. A vigorous grower but usually a shy bearer. The leaves are very broad; berries larger than the original type. For testing in comparison with other types of coffee.

26447. CONIUM MACULATA
Conium. A rank, much-branched European herb—biennial, rank-smelling, and poisonous. The finely cut dark foliage is highly ornamental. It grows from 2 to 4 feet high and has large umbels of small white flowers.

28784. CORchorus CAPSULARIS, Jute, from Nicholas Tsu, Shanghai, China.

Annual, 8 to 15 feet, extensively cultivated for its valuable fiber. Broadcast 13 pounds to the acre in spring, can be cut four months later. Requires rich, moist, but well drained soil. In the Southern States jute has yielded three times the average amount per acre in India.

24905. CORIANDRUM SATIVUM. Coriander. Presented by Mr.

Hubert S. Smiley, Drumalis, Ireland. From Abyssinia. An umbelliferous annual of Southern Europe, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, with thread-like, divided leaves and small white flowers. The seeds (or fruits) are used as seasoning and flavoring although they are less known in this country than caraway.

26354. CRATAEGUS AZA-

ROLUS. Hawthorn. From Miss Rifta Aaronsohn, Acre, Palestine. Seedlings of a large, shrubby, spiny, red-fruited variety found on the slopes of dry, arid hills amongst calcareous rocks. A rather slow grower, bearing in spring dense corymbs of fragrant white flowers. Fruits of the better varieties are as much as an inch in diameter.

27178. CRATAEGUS SP.

Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from near Novai, Avon, Caucasus, Russia. A small ornamental shrub of robust habit; has small leaves and bears small scarlet berries which hang on the bushes all winter.

23028. CITRUS LIMONUM, Lemon.
From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.
Dwarf, ornamental lemon, cultivated
by the Chinese as a decorative plant
in the winter. Small pot plants are
frequently observed with a dozen large
lemons on their branches. Readily
propagated from cuttings. For testing
as an ornamental and for breeding
experiments in this country.

22620. CLEMATIS RECTA MANDSHURICA.
From Frank Meyer, Shinglungshan,
China.

Herbaceous perennial, 2 to 3 feet
high, with erect stems terminating in
panicles of large white flowers. For
testing as an ornamental or as a cut
flower plant.

31981. CITRUS SP. Sour citron
from Nagpur, India. Procured by Mr.
R. S. Woglin. The chief stock for
oranges in Central Provinces, India.
Has a sour fruit with a yellow rind
like a lemon.

31636. COCCOLOBIS UVIFERA. Sea-grape from San Jose,
Costa Rica. Presented by Mr. Carlos
Werckle. Improved large-fruited va-
riety. A polygonaceous tree growing
to large size and furnishing wood suit-
able for cabinet work. Bark astrin-
gent used for tanning.

28844. CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA.
From Alwin Berger, Ventimiglia,
Italy.
Semi-climbing, herbaceous shrub, 2
feet high, with rather broad leaves
and small, attractive, blue flowers,
about one inch in diameter, produced
singly in June and August. For orna-
mental testing throughout the United
States.

21681. CODONOPSIS TANGSHEN.
From E. H. Wilson, Ichang, China.
Climbing herb, 3 to 6 feet high, with
bluish-purple, bell-shaped flowers,
greenish on the outside. The roots are
supposed to possess valuable tonic
properties and vast quantities are ex-
ported from Ichang annually. For
preliminary testing throughout the
United States.

29242. CITRULLUS VUL-

GARIC. Watermelon. From Mr. Franklin Meyer, Germankand, Princeton, New Jersey. A large melon, 20 to 25 inches in diameter, weighing about 50 lbs.

Submitted to the Vegetable Division of the Bureau of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., and City Sections of the United States.

29243. CITRULLUS VUL-

GARIC. Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Germankand, Russian Turkestan. A small watermelon having light green rind and crimson red sweet flesh, and very juicy. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

30890. CITRULLUS VUL-

GARIC. Watermelon. Presented by Mr. W. V. Thompson, American seedsmen, Elmer, New Jersey. A large-sized melon.

33273. CITRULLUS VUL-

GARIC. Watermelon. From Valencia, Spain. This melon does not attain a very great size, but has a remarkably thin rind and highly colored flesh, and is of superior quality.

33274. CITRULLUS VUL-

GARIC. Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Germankand, Russian Turkestan. A small watermelon having light green rind with crimson red flesh. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

34074. CITRULLUS AUSTRALIS.

Watermelon from Queensland. Presented by Mr. George Smith. A tree from 30 to 40 feet high, up to a foot in diameter, having hard close-grained wood and bearing almost globular fruit 1½ inches in diameter which yield an agreeable acid juice.

26157. CITRULLUS VUL-
GARIS. Presented by Mr. Samuel
L. Gracey, American consul, Foochow,
China. A yellow-fleshed watermelon.

26227. CITRULLUS VUL-
GARIS. Presented by Mr. William
G. Boxshall, Bucharest, Roumania. A
red-fleshed watermelon.

26225. CITRULLUS VUL-
GARIS. Presented by Mr. William
G. Boxshall, Bucharest, Roumania. A
red-fleshed watermelon.

27858. CITRULLUS VUL-
GARIS. Watermelon. "Princess
Marie." From Mr. Horace G. Knowles,
Bucharest, Roumania. A dark-green
skinned watermelon, with dark-red
flesh—the most commonly grown va-
riety in Roumania.

26226. CITRULLUS VUL-
GARIS. Presented by Mr. William
G. Boxshall, Bucharest, Roumania. A
yellow-fleshed watermelon.

27987. CITRULLUS VUL-
GARIS. Watermelon. Received
through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Velisa-
vethol, Caucasus, Prussia. A large-
sized melon of good quality, contain-
ing very small seeds. To be tested
under irrigation in the hot-summered,
arid, and semiarid sections of the
United States.

26634. CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM;
Judas Tree.

From Frank Meyer, Kirikinesh,
Crimea.

Ornamental shrub, occurring in
scrubby, almost sterile locations, grow-
ing to a height of 35 feet under favor-
able conditions; with glabrous leaves
and bright purple flowers. Of ex-
ceptional promise as an ornamental
tree in mid-wintered regions where
hot, dry summers prevail.

32079. CHYRSOPHYLLUM
SP. From Mr. C. F. Mead, Encarna-
cion, Paraguay. A rapidly growing
tree, attaining a height of 20 meters,
fruiting the fourth year. Bark smooth,
wood white and very light. Fruit
something the shape and size of an
olive, very astringent and not relished
fresh.

CICER ARIETINUM,
Chick-peas, Garbanzos.

Drought resistant varieties of this
legume are recommended for dry farm-
ing regions and as rotation crops with
wheat. Cultures similar to English bush
peas and the yield of seeds about 12
bushels per acre. The small pods con-
tain one or two seeds, eaten roasted
like salted peanuts, boiled or baked
and served, or ground into flour.

CHENOPODIUM QUINOA.

Tall annual largely cultivated on
the dry slopes of the Andes for its nu-
tritious but acrid seeds used in soups or
prepared similar to rice in several
countries of western. Recommended for
use as a substitute for spinach, for
which purpose its leaves have long
been used in Mexico. Called the hot
sunflower for this vegetable, its cul-
ture is similar to mustard.

23222. CITRULLUS VUL-
CARIS. Watermelon. From Mr.

Frank H. Meyer, Fangsi, Chekiang,
China. A watermelon with yellow
flesh, said to be of good quality; found
growing on low ridge around Fangsi.

21051. CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS. "Ydionda." Presented by Mr. M. H. Forte, Mayaguez, P. R. A tropical plant, the seeds of which are offered for sale in the market as a substitute for coffee. Analysis, however, fails to show any caffeine or other alkaloid.

CASILLAS P.,
Rubber Tree.
Deciduous, soft-wooded tree, 40 feet high, with upright branches and whitish trunk, from which a thick, excretory latex is obtained through incisions in its bark and coagulated into commercial rubber by varying methods. The trees are ready for tapping when about 3 years old. Forests in Costa Rica, with other rubber producing trees.

24714. CATHA EDULIS. Khat. From Mr. T. Gerolimato, Harrar, Abyssinia. The Khat tree of Arabia and Abyssinia where its culture is an important industry. The leaves are chewed by the Arabs for the stimulant effect produced by the alkaloid "caffienine" contained in them. Special restrictions by the Department of Health for investigative purposes only.

31393. CEIBA PENTANDRA.
Kapok. From Buitenzorg, Java. A tall tropical tree, 20 to 30 meters high, with spreading horizontal branches. The fiber surrounding the seeds of this and related species is the "Kapok" of commerce. The wood is white and soft; in Porto Rico it is considered desirable for minor building purposes.

30620. CASUARINA TORULOSA,
Australian Pine. From L. Guillechon, Tunis.
Rapid-growing, handsome tree, 70 feet high, resembling a tall pine. The wood is very durable, useful for cabinet work and for fuel. Especially valuable for avenue planting.

CERATONIA SILIQUA, Carob. Dwarf, evergreen tree, 20 feet high, with thick trunk and shining leathery leaves. The female trees produce dark brown pods, about $\frac{4}{5}$ to 10 inches in length, commonly known as St. John's Thighs; these are eaten for their sweet pulp. They also form a very nutritious food for cattle.

26326. *RHAPHITHAMNUS PARVIFOLIUS*. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Timavida, Chile. An evergreen shrub or small tree about 20 feet high. Suitable for hedges. Called "Espinillo Blanco" in Valdivia.

20420. *RHEUM RHAFONTICUM*. Rhubarb. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Khabarovsk, Northern Siberia. Stands a temperature of 45° below zero F. ordinary prove different from the ordinary varieties or be of value for breeding.

30492. *RHEEDIA EDULIS*.

Succulent from Panama. Presented by Mr. H. Pitier. A small tree with edible fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, with reddish smooth skin and pleasant acid flavor, produced in January and February. No specific location.

21319. *RHEUM SP.* Rhubarb. Secured by Mr. E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., from Tchang, China. The medicinal rhubarb of western Tüper, found growing wild in the woods above 7,000 feet. It is sparingly cultivated by the natives in the mountains at altitudes above 8,000 feet. The quality of this Chinese rhubarb is poor and its market value below 25 cents per pound.

Pared with the Szechuan drug.

27578. *RHEEDIA MACROPHYLLA*.

Medium-sized evergreen tree with handsome foliage and yellow or orange-colored fruits the size of a hen's egg, with a distinct beak at the calyx end. The fruits contain four seeds, surrounded by a small quantity of refreshing acidulous pulp of pleasant flavor.

25391. *RHODOMYRTUS TOMENTOSA*. Downy Myrtle. From Rev. G. N. Thomsen, Bapatia, India.

Evergreen shrub, 5 feet high, with glossy leaves and very handsome, dark purplish-red flowers, followed by small, oblong, purplish berries, with juicy pulp and pleasant flavor. Fruits eaten raw and preserved.

RHUS VERNICIFLUA. Lacquer Tree; POISONOUS TO HANDLE. (Antidote, weak alcoholic tincture lead acetate.) Tree 25 to 40 feet high, native of China. From the sap collected from incisions in the bark the famous lacquer, considered the most permanent varnish known, is made. Lacquer manufacture is one of the important industries in Japan and China. Tree deciduous and stands considerable frost.

29256. ROSA SP. Rose. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Irkestan, Chinese Turkestan. A wild, shrubby rose found on the dry, stony banks of a watercourse. Altitude about 9,000 feet. Recommended for trials at garden and park shrub in the northern and semiarid sections of the United States.

27579. ROLLINIA ORTHO-PETALA. From Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A delicious anonaceous fruit. The seeds are enveloped in a large quantity of pulp, which is of a custard-like consistency, and of a very agreeable acid taste. Recommended for trial in the Everglades, as it grows in localities which are often flooded.

29729. ROSA SP. Rose. "Belle Portuguaise." From M. Ch. D'Navel, Lisbon, Portugal. A seedling of *Rosa gigantea*.

23034. ROSA XANTHINA, Rose. From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China. Vigorous, tall grower, producing in April masses of attractive, small, yellow flowers, lasting about ten days. Not suited to small gardens on account of its strong habit of growth, but recommended for hedges. Remarkably resistant to drought and extremes of temperature.

RUBUS CORCHORIFOLIUS, Raspberry. From E. H. Wilson, Peking, China. Erect-growing bramble with arching stems and insignificant white flowers; fruits roundish, somewhat pointed, of good size, sweet and of excellent flavor; but adhering to the small receptacle. Probably of value for breeding purposes.

27312. RUBUS FRUTICOSUS.

Blackberry. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Lima, Chile. A round fruited wild blackberry; extremely productive, rank grower.

23347. RUBUS SP. From Rev.

J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, China. A wild red berry, resembling the blackberry except in color; slightly acid.

21237. RUBUS ROSAEFOLIUS,

Raspberry.

From E. H. Wilson, Peking, China.

Erect-growing bramble, six feet high, with square green stem, reddish at the base and medium-sized, globular red fruits of pleasant, sweet flavor.

32101. RUBUS SP. Raspberry.

Found in India by Mr. C. V. Piper. A pink-flowered shrub much like the common black-cap. Fruits in large clusters, red but covered with short hairs. Found at an altitude of 6,000 feet.

23346. RUBUS SP., Raspberry.

From J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, China.

Red-fruited variety, occurring wild on mountains near Hangchow, China; with pleasant, acid flavor not much resembling that of our cultivated raspberries. Used raw as well as for the manufacture of jelly and jam. For testing in comparison with cultivated varieties in this country.

19857. SALIX BABYLONICA

Weeping Willow. From St. Luzia, Madeira. Secured by David Fairchild. These plants are descendants of a tree growing at St. Helena over the former grave of Napoleon L.

24418. **SALIX BABYLONICA**,
Weeping Willow. From Frank Meyer,
Fengtai, China.
Used as a shade tree in the streets
of Peking under trying climatic and
other conditions; succeeding well on
very dry places. Recommended for
trial as an ornamental.

17737. **SALIX SP.**,
Willow. From Frank Meyer, Scha-ho-schoon,
China.
Remarkable ornamental willow, 8
feet high, forming naturally dense,
flat-globular heads, but of upright
growth when planted in hedges. The
branches are long, slender and tinged
with red towards the tips.

28710. **SALIX HUMBOLDT-**
IANA. Willow. From Mr. Jose D.
Husband, Limavida, Chile. The Chil-
ean "Castilla." A tall growing willow
found growing in arid clay soils.

22450. **SALIX SP.**,
Willow. From Frank Meyer, Pautingfu,
China.
Strong-growing bush of upright
habit, with smooth, greenish branches
tinged with yellowish-red. Occurs on
dry lands in North China, requiring
no water beyond the scanty summer
rainfall.

19356. **SALIX VIMINALIS**. Osier
Willow from Funchal, Madeira. Secon-
ded by David Fairchild. This willow is
grown in the mountains and is pollard-
ed to make it produce long branchless
shoots, which are used for the manu-
facture of baskets, chairs, etc.

26762. **SALIX SP.** Willow.
From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, estate of
Maximoff, Crimea, Russia. A willow
with golden yellow twigs which are
very pliable. The tree is used for
hedges and windbreaks. Fit for the
drier parts of the United States where
the winters are mild.

29143. SALIX SP. Willow.

From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Guliogda, Russian Turkestan. A moderate-sized, hard wooded, willow tree with long, very narrow leaves and reddish twigs. Of value for windbreaks and as an ornamental garden had. It has been a valuable addition to the United States. The young twigs are very pliable after they have been cut, and may be employed as a tying material.

30051. SALIX SP. Willow.

Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Pustan Ferch, Chinese Turkestan. A tall-growing willow with rather slender branches called "Kot-sachot." The bark on young twigs is of a vivid green, including the tree both in winter and still red leaves. Grows at an altitude of over 6,000 foot and in alkaline soil. Recommended as an ornamental park and garden tree for the Northwest.

30052. SALIX SP. Willow.

Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Khanaka, Chinese Turkestan. Grows to be very old and large when not continually pollarded; bark of young branches of a mahogany-brown color. Resistant to salt air, great heat and drought. Recommended as an ornamental tree in the United States where the rainfall is light and summer temperatures high.

30144. SALIX SP. Willow.

Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Langar, Chinese Turkestan. A weeping willow called "Khutta suchet." Grows in rather sandy, alkaline soils. The drooping habit does not develop until it has formed a good trunk.

29521. SAMUELA CARNE-

ROSANA. Procured by Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, Guajardo, Mexico. The buds and flower stalks of this plant, also the covering of the mature fruits, having much the same flavor as the cassava date, are used for food, and also as a purgative. From the leaves is obtained the "tulle" fiber exported from this district.

32371. SAPINDUS SP. Soap

berry. From Mr. Omar E. Mueller, Batia, Brazil. The fruit of this tree has an alkaline principle known as saponin which makes it useful for cleaning purposes, and is used in the infusions as a substitute for soap.

32914. **SAPINDUS** SP. From Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A tree which grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet, and is found along the borders of clearings. Bears a berry-like fruit that has an alkaline principle known as saponin which makes it useful for cleansing purposes, and is used in the interior in the place of soap.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE, Sesame. Annual, 5 to 7 feet tall, producing seeds rich in oil extracted by expression. This is mild, bland, and edible, as tasteless as olive oil, often used to adulterate it. Seeds also used in making an attractive confection similar to peanut brittle. Succeeds well in semiarid regions and apparently well adapted for Southwest. Soil requires pulverization before planting.

25848. **SCHLEICHERA TRIJUGA**, Lac Tree. From A. E. Lowrie, Dhamtari, India.
Large, semi-deciduous tree with hard and durable timber; one of the sources of shellac, which exudes from the branches and hardens upon exposure to the air, after the lac insect has punctured the bark. For testing in the South and California.

32123. **SESBAN AEGYPTIA-CUM.** A large shrub or small tree grown on the dykes surrounding rice paddies near Surabaya, Java. Cattle are very fond of the foliage of this tall perennial herb. The green pods, as well as the seeds, are very nutritious, wholesome, and of pleasant taste.

30962. **SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM**. Marking nut from Mauritius. Presented by Mr. Gabriel Regnard. Deciduous tree growing to moderate size. The acrid viscid juice furnishes a varnish, while the pericarp of the fruit furnishes a bitter astringent principle used in India as a marking ink. Fleshy cups on which the fruit rests and the kernels of the nuts are used as food.

22023. **SOLANUM MELONGENA**, Golden Eggplant, from Frank Meyer, Peking, China.
Dwarf annual, producing fruits the size of a small egg, at first white, later turning to a golden yellow color. Much grown as an ornamental pot plant by Chinese and recommended for the same purpose in this country.

29407. SORINDEIA MADA-

GASCIENSIS. Grape-mango.

From Mr. G. Regnard, Mauritius. A tall anacardiaceous shrub which bears panicles of purple flowers, and fruits of a pleasant, acidulous taste, which grow not only from the branches, but chiefly from the main trunks of the trees, looking as if they were air roots, with fruit upon them, or like parasites.

30900. SPARTEUM JUNCE-

U.M. Spanish broom. From Mr. R. B. Marcovitz, Sukhur-Kale, Caucasus. A beautiful leafless shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with large, yellow, delightfully fragrant flowers, which remain in bloom a long time.

31953. SPATHODEA CAM-

PANULATA. From Seekaboemi, Java. Received through Dr. E. T. Galloway. A beautiful tree up to 60 feet high with large orange-colored flowers in clusters, and leaves resembling those of black walnut. Cultivated as a street tree in Java. One of the slowest flowering trees in the tropics.

31954. SPHENOSTYLIS STEN-

OCAIPA. Presented by Prof. Dr. A. Zimmerman, Amari, German East Africa. A legume which forms edible tubers with a taste similar to potatoes.

26455. SPIGELIA MARILAN-

DICA. Maryland pinkroot. A hardy, hardy perennial drug herb with slender, tufted stems 1 to 2 feet high; a choice, flowering border plant.

26470. SONDIAS CYTHEREA.
From E. L. Parker, Monrovia, Liberia. Deciduous tree of rapid growth, producing richly colored yellow fruits, 2 inches in diameter, with brownish-yellow flesh somewhat resembling the pineapple in flavor. Easily propagated from cuttings. Suitable for planting in Southern Florida and California.

29266. STATICE SP., from
Frank Meyer, Kostakos, Russian Tur-

Kestan.
Handsome perennial, with finely
divided foliage and an abundance of
flowers of beautiful metallic blue
color. Occurs in alkaline deserts.
Recommended for trial as an orna-
mental garden plant or for cut flow-
ers in alkaline sections of this country.

STILLINGIA SEBIERA.

Chinese Tallow Tree. Medium-sized,
compact growing tree, with sharply
pointed leaves and small 3 to 4-seeded
fruits. The seeds are enveloped by a
white cottony mass, employed ex-
ternally in China for canclo marking;
and after roasting yield a yellow fixed
oil of bland flavor and agreeable nutty
taste. The tree succeeds well in the
South and Southwest.

23032. SYRINGA SP. Lilac.
From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Fengtai,
near Peking, China. A small-leaved
purple lilac much used in China as a
forcing plant; is quite rare, but not
very hardy. Recommended as an or-
namental shrub.

23033. SYRINGA SP. Lilac.
From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin,
Chihi, China. A small-leaved lilac,
suitable for pot culture and as a small
ornamental shrub for dry and mild-
wintered regions.

STRYCHNOS SPINOSA,
Kafir Orange.

Low-growing, spiny shrub, with
evergreen foliage and small white
flowers. Fruits 4 to 5 inches in diam-
eter, round and smooth, with ex-
tremely hard shells, containing nu-
merous, probably poisonous seeds and
spicy, edible pulp, resembling in flavor
branied peaches seasoned with cloves.

30050. TAMARIX SP. Tamarisk.
Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from
Karghalik, Chinese Turkestan. Found
in moist, saline places. Produces
masses of rosy flowers all through the
summer. Recommended as an ornar-
mental shrub and a fuel supply in hot,
dry, strongly alkaline regions.

30931. TAMARIX SP. Tamarisk.

Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Tumchuk, Chinese Turkestan. Orna-mental shrub, of very spreading growth, with long slender branches of rose-red color. Valuable in alkaline and desert regions; the wood is an excellent fuel of great heating qualities.

22742. TOLUIFERA PEREIRAE

Peru Balsam. From Jose C. Zeledon, San Jose, Costa Rica.
Tall, leguminous tree with thick brown bark, glossy foliage and orange-yellow flowers. The commercial balsam is obtained from incisions in the bark and is very fragrant, with a sweetish taste.

26166. THESPESIA LAMPAS.

Procured by Mr. P. J. Wester, Sub-tropical Garden, Miami, Fla. A small tree with leaves 5 inches in diameter, cordate, 3-lobed, lobes spreading. Corolla campanulate, yellow with a crimson center. Found in the tropical Himalayas of India to Ceylon, Java, and east tropical Africa.

**30695. TRACHYCARPUS EX-
CELSUS.** Collected by Mr. Geo.

Forrest; presented by Mr. A. K. Bulley, Liverpool, England. From Lichiang Valley, Yunnan Province, China. A dwarf fan palm, trunk covered with hair; hardy where ground freezes slightly. Cultivated by the natives for thatchage sheaths, the fiber of which is used for rope, matting, etc. (Forrest.)

**24593. THRINAX FLORI-
DANA.** Palm from Miami, Florida.

Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester. A native Florida palm, with slender trunk, reaching a height of 25 feet or more, with a crown of small diameter. The leaves are green above and silvery white beneath. Produces waxy white berries in great abundance. Suggested for trial as a conservatory plant.

**24458. TRIFOLIUM LUPI-
NASTER.** From Chita, Transbaikal Region, Russia. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. A native clover common on the open steppe over an immense area of Siberia, extending north to the Arctic Circle. For the severest sections only. The name *Lupinaster* comes from the fact that

there are five leaflets, like a lupine.

21501. TRIGONELLA FOENUM-
GRAECUM. Fenugreec. An annual
legume of upright habit of growth,
reaching 18 to 20 inches in height;
has a very important place in general
culture as a soil enricher and a green
forage crop. The Jewish women of
North Africa eat a meal prepared from
the seed of this plant and become en-
ormously fat. The seed is an essential
constituent of nearly all prepared
stock foods.

30064. VACCINIUM VITIS-
IDAEA. Cowberry. From Dr. G. Bit-
ter, Bremen, Germany. A dwarf shrub
from northern Europe, with evergreen
leaves and reddish purple fruit, much
used for jellies and other preserves.
Hardy as far north as Greenland.

13241. ULEX EUROPAEUS.
From Hogg and Robertson, Dublin,
Ireland. Upright-growing, spiny, le-
guminous shrub, 4 feet high, with
striped branchlets and narrow, lance-
olate, slightly hairy leaves. The frag-
rant flowers are bright yellow, 3-4
of an inch long and produced from
April to June. A valuable sand-binder
and well suited for ornamental seaside
planting.

27016. VANGUERIA INFARCTUS-
TA. Mispel from Pretoria, Trans-
vaal. Presented by Mr. J. B. Davy. An
excellent native Transvaal fruit, an
inch in diameter, with somewhat the
flavor of the medlar. Occurs on hills
and mountains in sandy soil becoming
a small tree.

22975. ULMUS PUMILA,
Chinese Elm.
From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.
Tall shade and timber tree, remark-
ably resistant to droughts and severe
extremes of temperature. Timber mainly
used for the manufacture of Chinese
carts. Of exceptional promise as shade
tree for the northern semi-arid regions
of the United States.

29021. VANGUERIA MADAGASCARIENSIS.
From G. Regnard, Port Louis, Ma-
ritius.
Glabrous, evergreen shrub, 10 feet
high, with long leaves and a profusion
of greenish-yellow flowers of dis-
agreeable odor. The globose drupes are
one and a half inches thick and con-
tain a brownish pulp of sweetish, acid
flavor, which is edible when quite ripe.

21976. VITEX INCISA,
from Frank Meyer, Shantung, China.
Tall perennial growing on dry zizka-
line lands, with delicate blue flowers
appearing in terminal panicles and
rich in honey. Annual shoots occa-
sionally used by Chinese in basket
manufacture. Recommended for test-
ing as an ornamental in the South-
western States.

28876. VITIS SP. (?) From Mr.
E. D. Sturtevant, Hollywood, Calif.
Native of the southern part of Vera
Cruz. It is said to bear beautiful
scarlet flowers. Recommended for
trial in south Florida.

28690. WIDDINGTONIA WHYTEI,
Mianje Cypress. From J. M. Purves,
Zomba, Central Africa.
Tall tree, 100 feet high, resembling
a cedar, well suited for avenue plant-
ing in warm countries. Wood is frag-
rant and rich in oil, burning like a
candle when dry. Prefers sheltered
localities. Recommended for trial in
South Florida and our island posses-
sions.

30090. ZEA MAYS. Corn. Pre-
sented by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham,
Shanghai, China, "Liwoo." A white
variety which seems to be much more
glutinous than other varieties.

**31727. VOANDZEIA SUBTER-
RANEAE.** Woandsu. Presented by
Mr. R. H. B. Dickinson, Department
of Agriculture, Salisbury, Southern
Rhodesia. A plant very much resem-
bling the peanut, the one-seeded pods
of which ripen under the ground in the
same manner. The plant is smaller
and not so prolific as the best varieties
of peanuts. They are used both for hu-
man food and as feed for animals.

31580. ZEA MAYS. Corn. Pre-
sented by Mr. Jos. E. Wing, Buenos
Aires, Argentina. This corn matures
in a climate that will not mature na-
tive maize owing to the cold night
temperatures and drought. Recom-
mended for testing in regions like
western Nebraska or Colorado.

19397. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA.
Jujube. From Frank Meyer, Pee-Sam, China. Medium-sized, deciduous, ornamental, spiny tree, producing roundish or oval fruits, with pleasant, sweetish meat surrounding the seeds. The jujubes are peculiarly drought-tolerant and will prove quite hardy where the temperature goes to 15 degs. F.

26912. Undetermined. "San-Quat."
From Mr. A. J. Perkins, Macao, China. A fruit orange-like in appearance, but having a soapy pulp and many seeds.

23455. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA.
Jujube. Seedlings from Mrs. A. P. Prioleau, Beaumont, S. C. The Jujube is a very important fruit in China; the trees stand unusual neglect and drought, are hardy to 20 below zero or more. The fruits, about the size of plums, when candied resemble dates and are sometimes mistaken for them. They have a raisin flavor and delicate aroma.

28362. Undetermined. From Mr. G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius.
A white-fruited Iiliaceous plant.

28130. ZIZIPHUS OXYPHYLLA.
From Jno. A. Ray, Maskat, Arabia. Medium-sized, deciduous tree with glossy leaves and small fruits which may be eaten, seeds and all. Highly esteemed by the Arabs and very much in favor among Americans on account of their date-like taste.

